THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE STATE CHURCH UPON PUBLIC POLITICAL OPINION.

THEY who have chanced to witness the effect produced by a London atmosphere upon some ill-starred shrub—to see the dingy, stunted, shrivelled, poverty-stricken condition of the miserable plant—to observe how, during the first few sunny days of spring, as though fresh vigour had been infused into it, new shoots peep forth to drink the air, and then, as if disgusted with the murky world without, curl in upon themselves seemingly in search of that comfort which they cannot find abroad—they who have looked upon such a specimen of "a noble nature spoil'd," have seen a fair type of public political opinion in this country under the blighting influence of a church establishment. Hastily and by the way we glanced at it in our last number. It deserves, however, separate consideration. The evil is one of such magnitude, is so little noticed, and yet so baneful in its effects, that to assign it any but a prominent place in the catalogue of mischiefs inflicted upon the state by a national church, would be a representation of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out.

Government, in this country, is ultimately controlled by public opinion. We say ultimately, for it is by a process of development, of the slowest and most difficult, that public opinion finally establishes its influence over our institutions. It is, therefore, of the last importance that the minds of our leading public men, of whatever party, should be free—practically as well as theoretically free. If by conventional laws, which are usually more binding than positive enactments, they are restricted to the selection of unsound principles, and are compelled by inveterate and tyrant custom to work up base metal in their forges of thought—the greater their ability and the more eminent their seeming success, the deeper is the regret which must be felt that their labour was bestowed upon intrinsically worthless materials. The country may have an elaborate system of laws, which, even when it shows the skill of the workmen who fashioned it, proves totally unfit for the wants and exigencies of the people.

Great men have been undoubtedly produced by this nation in the department of politics—our history sparkles with the names of illustrious statesmen. Public opinion, such as it is, must be regarded as the combined result of their labours—the growth of those seeds of thought which they sowed broad-cast upon the mind of society. An ungenial spot, however, have they invariably chosen, upon which to labour; and the germs of truth, as they have sprung up, have been exposed to a nipping atmosphere. Owing to a fatal perversity, the result of previous education and inveterate habit, they have never freely exposed their opinions to the open breath and gladdening light of heaven—but systematically they have planted them in the shade cast upon them by the surrounding walls of a state church. And the poor shrivelled things, which elsewhere would have become vigorous and have borne pleasant fruit, remain miserable and sickly dwarfs producing nothing bigger than a berry, and that making up for its loss in size by the intensity of its bitterness.

We are aware how easy it is to seem to make out a case by the help of figurative language, when not a particle of substantial truth is stated, and through the stained glass of tropes and metaphors to let in light upon—nothing. Lest, therefore, we should be guilty of this error, and mislead some into the supposition that our sole object is to induce them to stare at a painted window, we shall submit to their notice a few unadorned but grave considerations upon which the preceding paragraphs are intended simply to throw a tempered and favourable light.

No tolerably informed person can be ignorant of the intellectual bondage to which Europe submitted during the dark ages, under the iron rule of Aristotelian dogmas—none can have failed to observe how the human mind was distorted and crippled by the manacles which tyrant custom then imposed upon it. Philosophy worked in gyves to perform the hests of an inexorable despot—all its movements were awkward—all its results comparatively worthless. Just such is the condition of the political world at the present moment. Our statesmen wear the chains of a dogma—and in every department of their labours exhibit the pitiable effects of the self-imposed slavery.

One of the first axioms in politics to which our public men subscribe is, "that it is the duty of the state to provide for the religious instruction of its subjects;" and this axiom having been assumed, without inquiry and quite irrespectively of argument, the conclusion is easily arrived at—that our present establishment is a fair embodiment of this truth, and consequently must be maintained at all hazards. Henceforth reason, knowledge, sagacity, can only work up to the limit of this dogma—all reforms must be squared to coincide with it—all principles are held to be practically true up to this mark—beyond it what was wisdom becomes folly, what was despicable, highly to be esteemed.

Take, for example, any one fundamental principle of sound government—that representation should be co-equal with taxation—that opinion should be free—that every suspected delinquent should be tried by a jury of his peers—that public officers should be responsible to public authority—and which of them, maintained though they be with eloquence within a certain range, is not surrendered, trampled upon, despised, at the bidding of a state church? No sooner do ecclesiastical politics become the theme of discussion than our most vigorous statesmen become drivelers—our boldest, trembling bondsmen—eating up their own principles, retailing thoughts with which their reason never made acquaintance, and uttering "in whispering humbleness" eulogies upon an institution which they know to constitute the insuperable obstacle to the success of all their most fondly-cherished schemes. Oh! it is a pitiable spectacle to see our Broughams and Durhams, our Greys and Morpeths, fling down their understandings at the feet of priestcraft, and offer up noble truths as a sacrifice to propitiate sanctimonious churchmen. Who ever heard these men, within the range of ecclesiastical affairs, enounce those broad maxims of universal truth which formed the very bone and sinew of their efforts in other departments? With burning shame have we beheld them bowing their otherwise manly reason before a senseless and unexamined dogma; and allowing a state church to command back the advancing tide of their thought with its imperious "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further."

Coming down from the mountain tops to the secluded vales of society—from eminent statesmen to ordinary politicians, we may observe the influence which a state church exerts upon public opinion on a yet broader scale. The numerous small fry of legislators, in the midst of which Mr. Wakley swims, in all matters pertaining to conscience are the merest spawn of prejudice. Upon the bearings of our religious establishment upon the freedom, the independence, the happiness of the people, they have never even thought to think. The church is—consequently it ought to be—and therefore it must be. This is the sum of their logic. Forthwith they give expression to some political opinion which they have picked up in Jeremy Bentham, or have received from some of his disciples, and then, as though they could not comprehend it, launch out into panegyric upon a church based upon the very subversion of the principles they have just enounced. "Religion must not be left to the caprice of the voluntary principle," says Lord John Russell—"but for an establishment," says Lord Brougham, "it would be torn to pieces by discordant sects;" and these and such like crumbs and scraps, without even a semblance of reason to season them, are greedily swallowed by the minnows of the party, who thereupon wag their tails and think they have been fed with solid political wisdom. Of all the humiliating exhibitions of the mind of man, stuffed up to the chin with crudities, and perfectly besotted with prejudice, we defy any person to point out one more humiliating than a House of Commons engaged upon some church question.

How is it likely that society in general should not be affected by the same influence? Talk with any half dozen men, no matter what their creed, and you will observe at least five out of the six to be in similar bondage. On all other topics they are ready to assign some intelligible, if not sufficient, reason for their opinions—on the question of an establishment they do not inquire for one. "A christian country *must* have a national church." This they take to be self-evident. What follows? Why that every principle which would clearly go to the overthrow of priestcraft must *ipso facto* be little better than madness—and that every species of injustice required for its maintenance must be not only tolerated, but zealously upheld. Under the influence of this tyrannous system you will see men holding the most liberal political opinions, and displaying in all other relations the most kindly dispositions, go to parochial meetings and mouth the maxims of the purest despotism, and deliberately vote to give effect to intolerable cruelty.

Is all this surprising? An established church is built upon the ruins of mental freedom—and the public opinion that suffers and

sanctions a state church, has locked itself up within the doors of prejudice and put the key in its pocket. Within that little space the understanding may exercise itself—but abroad into the wide world it cannot go. A nation thus governed is a self-guarded prisoner. It may talk of liberty, but practically it is a slave.

THE DISSENTERS, EDUCATION, AND THE CONFERENCE.

No sooner did the dissenters recover themselves in some degree from the penal laws and restrictions of the episcopacy, and learn to breathe out of prison, than their attention being drawn to the demoralization of the people they turned to educate the poor and the ignorant; for this they were then assailed by the church, and by mobs raised by the clergy in every village; peltings and revilings were the welcome given to them by the parsonic congregations, encouraged by the clergy and the squirearchy—yet the dissenters persevered. Sunday schools were planted, grew, and flourished; and then the episcopal sect shouted,—"Dr. Bell was before Lancaster;" and they gave out of spite a little more education, which they had before steadfastly discouraged.

The dissenters, not admitting the fact as to Dr. Bell, were content to see the cause of education spread; and the National schools, thanks to them, sprung up wherever a Lancasterian school existed, and the British and Foreign School Society followed to prepare teachers.

In Great Britain the people now are obtaining knowledge with rapidity, notwithstanding the crushing weight of the aristocracy and their plethoric state church. The clergy are the stewards of the aristocracy and absorb for them the earnings of the people—they are nominated by the aristocracy and the landed interest, who have the advowsons, and they worship their creators; they know they are appointed to preserve things as they are, and that the duke of Richmond's logic to the new minister (the talented slave of haughty lords)—that those who made him could unmake him, is that by which they must guide themselves if they would have promotion and partake further of the loaves and fishes. They are not appointed to sympathise with the flock, but to preserve the living—that is, the tithes, not the souls; the souls are allowed by law to stray, but not the pence. They are to profess the care of the soul, but they must secure the tithes—the sinner may drink at other springs, but he must go to be sheared.

If we wanted a fact to show how well this is understood by the clergy, the recent conference of the ministers of religion at Manchester supplies it—hardly a clergyman of the church of England attended, but eight hundred of those chosen on the voluntary principle were found to array themselves against the starvation of their flocks.

It has been insinuated by the political tools of the law-church, that the dissenting ministers have been influenced by the fact that the poverty of their hearers lessened their contributions. Let us concede the assumption for the sake of the inference, though denying the imputation: what a strong argument does it afford in support of the voluntary principle; for the law-church supporters must admit that the clergy are silent whilst *their* people starve, because their bread does not depend upon it. They are *not* identified in interest and in feeling with their congregations.

John Wesley and the methodist conference have managed to make their ministers independent of their flocks, and they act like the clergy.

How strongly, then, does this conduct of these three orders of men plead in favour of leaving men on religious matters to those natural laws which God has established. His laws unite their interests with their sympathies; whilst, as is shown by the absence of the clergy and the methodist ministers from this conference, the flock and the teacher, who should be one, go different ways when man interferes to supersede the New Testament and make laws upon the subject of religion.

REASONS WHY "THE FAITHFUL" SHOULD CHALLENGE TO THE PROOF THAT THE KINGDOM OF THE CLERGY IS "THE KINGDOM OF GOD."

1. The Christian institute has superseded the Mosaic, and a less has given place to a greater measure of inspiration; but the clergy, in effect, reverse this order of succession, by arguing from the Old Testament, rather than the New, in favour of the hierarchy of which they are members. This is a great evil. For, in the words of Bishop Hoadly, "there can be no cure for departure from the originals of things, but to go back to the New Testament itself, because there alone we shall find the original intention of such words, or the nature of the things designed to be signified by them, declared and fixed by our Lord, or his apostles from him, by some such marks as may, if we will attend to them, guide and guard us in our notions of those matters in which we are most of all concerned." In like manner, clerical disputants insist, against fundamental truth, against natural right, against liberty of conscience, against hypothetical consequences, against the christian religion itself, against historical fact, against experience, and against comparative results, that utility justifies national ecclesiastical establishments; whereas a religion not invented by human policy must have pre-existed, and been supported, before it was established by human policy; and, confessedly, Christianity has never shone with such lustre as it did during its independence of the powers of this world. That religion, therefore, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; that religion being exempt from the authority of the society at large cannot be subject to that of the legislative body; that the same authority which can establish Christianity in exclusion of all other religions, may establish with the same ease any particular sect of Christians in exclusion of all other sects; that if freedom be abused in the religion which it embraces, it is an offence against God, not against us; that the civil magistrate is neither a competent judge of religious truth, nor may he employ religion as an engine of civil policy; that establishments are not necessary for the support of the christian religion; that the legal establishment of Christianity has, during fifteen centuries, operated unfavourably to the purity and efficacy of religion; and that ecclesiastical establishments are not necessary for the support of civil government—are propositions the denial of which would involve a surrender of the great principles of civil and religious liberty; the admission of which (inasmuch as no mean can be lawful in itself which destroys the end for which it was appointed) is fatal to the theoretical utility of the kingdom of the clergy; and the active, firm, and inflexible support of which will accelerate the establishment and exaltation of "the kingdom of God," and cause "the gates of Zion" to prevail against "the gates of hell."

2. The christian institute is decisive in the evidence of its records that the kingdom of the clergy is not "the kingdom of God." Agreeably to this rule, Christ's kingdom is spiritual, not political, in its nature; voluntary, not compulsory, in its principle; positive, not discretionary, in its institutions; influential, not penal, in its statutes; immutable, not conventional, in its laws; peculiar, not indistinctive, in its constitution; and catholic, not schismatic, in its spirit; and, according to these criteria, unless contraries be true, national ecclesiastical establishments are unscriptural. For a parliamentary church, ecclesiastical supremacy and patronage: ecclesiastical courts, and tithes and church rates: "power to decree rites and ceremonies, and authority in matters of faith," ecclesiastical canons, sponsors in baptism, confirmation, the absolution of the sick, saints' days, and consecrations of churches and of churchyards: diocesan episcopacy, "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained in and prescribed in the book of common-prayer," the office for the ordination of priests and deacons, the burial service, the terms of ministerial conformity, apocryphal fables, damnatory clauses of the Athanasian creed, non-resistance and passive obedience, spiritual descent from Rome called apostolical succession, honours as to some oriental deity by reverently turning towards the east, congé d' élire and deprivation to the people of the liberty of choosing their own pastors: church membership of a nation *de jure;* and invidious holy orders, are, as a whole, the ecclesiastical branch, called the church of England, of the civil constitution, and proof that the kingdom of the clergy is political in its nature, compulsory in its principle, discretionary in its institutions, penal in its statutes, conventional in its laws, indistinctive in its constitution, and schismatic in its spirit, and is, consequently, a limb of antichrist, and not "the kingdom of God."

3. The christian institute, as "the reign of God," is the undivided empire of Jesus Christ over conscience, and this necessitates the overthrow of the kingdom of the clergy. Indisputably, the argument "The church, the church, believe as the church believes," is designed to establish the dominion of the clergy over faith, by substituting a national conscience for individual responsibility to Christ, and by denying the sufficiency of the scriptures, and the unalienable right of private judgment. For it is affirmed that "the ground of faith is the authority of the church, and not conviction of the understanding." But, as protestants, we reply that, as a subject of the Governor of the Universe, a man cannot dispose of the right of private judgment, for he cannot be a Christian without its exercise; that there is no real difference between denying the examination and denying the conclusion; that the only hope of Christianity is a fair trial; that the practice of judging for themselves is coeval with mankind, and to be traced up to the remotest antiquity; that the right of one argues from the nature of man the right of all; that Jesus Christ constantly protected his followers in the exercise of the right of private judgment; that the success of the apostles cannot be accounted for without it; that it is the very foundation of the reformation; that perception of the agreement of words with things, and of the correspondence of appearances to reality, is essential to the belief of a truth; that evidence is characteristic of truth; that the church either believes without evidence, or because evidence determines her assent; that if she refuse "to give a reason of the hope that is in her with meekness and fear" that others may "judge what" she says, she is unchristian-like; and that the ecclesiastics who call themselves the church are impostors. For the grounds of faith are, firstly, that God is of infallible authority, and cannot lie or deceive; and, secondly, that this authority, which in faith we rely upon, is infallibly God's own authority. In the one case faith is grounded upon the evidence of the object; in the other, upon the credibility of inspired men, and the authenticity of the scriptures. The latter has been believed by the faithful in all ages, and to them we are indebted for a ministerial, introductory, persuasive, and conducting agency; but that believing the truth of Christianity individually and not by proxy, and the doctrines of the gospel on their own internal evidence of inspiration, as verified by experience, we neither impose our opinions upon others nor suffer them to impose theirs upon us.

But, alas! it is one of the worst possible features of priestcraft that it endeavours to keep the people in ignorance. With this view it tries to substitute tradition, legends, and ceremonies, for "the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and breaking of bread, and of prayers;" and would, but for the civil powers, revive the gloomy and savage superstition of the dark ages. *Such is Puseyism.* Its name, nature, and abettors ought to be held in detestation by "the faithful." God, with reverence be it spoken, is the only original and underived intellect. Mind is the effulgence of his spiritual essence. Angels reflect its supreme splendour. All the bright orbs of heaven, and all the variegated forms in nature, are inferior in glory and beauty, as material, to their mental excellence. Next to them, man was created with the most exalted and accomplished intellect. His inherent powers are the sight of his soul, and capacitate him to scrutinise the evidences, comprehend the discoveries, and contemplate the glories of the gospel, and to aspire to gaze on the infinite, eternal, and absolute perfection of its divine author. And shall a Puseyite clergy, who, in effect, teach that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," say to an enlightened people, "Hitherto shalt thou" progress in intelligence "and no further: here shall thy" intense ardour, lofty admiration, and pure delight in the pursuit of knowledge, "be staid"—when "the God of heaven," by a decree that "even to the time of the end, many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased," commands them to "go forwards?" Never! The thought is impious. The human understanding having explored the whole creation is as restless as ever. The christian revelation is the only object on which it can terminate with delight. None besides can satiate its desire of knowledge.

" Thy lustre, blest effulgence, can dispel
The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell."

Puseyism, therefore, is derogatory to the august grandeur of the Creator's perfections, and abhorrent to the spirituality of the divine nature. L. T.

IMPORTANT TO DISSENTING MINISTERS AND THEIR CONGREGATIONS.

NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

In the year 1836, a parliamentary commission was appointed to inquire into the state, condition, and custody of all registers (not being parochial) of births, deaths, and marriages, with the view of ascertaining how far it might be practicable to give to such documents a legal character, and place them, in a civil point of view, on the same footing as the registers of parish churches and those of the general registry.

The registration commissioners, in pursuance of the object for which they were appointed, issued a circular dated 2d. Dec., 1836, addressed to the ministers, trustees, &c., of all the protestant nonconformist churches in England and Wales, soliciting all persons who had the custody of such registers to transmit them to the office of the commissioners for examination with the ulterior view, in case they should be found sufficiently accurate, of their being legalised by the act contemplated by the government, and placed in safe custody in a public office.

In compliance with this circular, a large number of registers from various denominations of dissenters were forwarded to the commissioners; but many congregations having stated their reluctance absolutely to surrender their registers, or indeed to forward documents of such importance for inspection, without a further guarantee as to their safe preservation, and a distinct and easy mode of obtaining access to them while in custody of the commissioners, a second circular, dated 12th April, 1837, was issued by these authorities, intimating that "if the registers are withholden the objects of commission will be defeated, and your congregation will deprive themselves and their successors of the benefit of any provision respecting these registers, which, in pursuance of the recommendation of the commissioners, the legislature may hereafter be disposed to adopt."

This circular further declared, that one "result of the commissioners' labours was to make the registers accessible," a result which could not be secured except upon the principle of their being deposited with a public officer, "from whom extracts and certificates might be easily procured." "So long," continues the circular, "as the books remain under the custody of the commissioners, applications for extracts may be sent by post, and such extracts shall be furnished, free of postage or other charge, with the signature of the secretary of the commission, vouching for their correctness.

In consequence of this communication we believe nearly every non-parochial register in England and Wales was transmitted to the commissioners, to whom it is but justice to say that they faithfully performed their duties, honestly redeemed their pledges, and in every way consulted the convenience and met the wishes of ministers and congregations in the prompt transmission of extracts while the registers remained in their custody.

By act 3 and 4 Vic., cap 92, all the registers which had been approved by the commissioners, received the sanction of law, were placed under the charge of the register-general, and became in every important respect of equal value and importance with parochial and general registers.

By the 5th sec. of that act, the legal fees were fixed at one shilling for a search, and two shillings and sixpence for an extract, the mode of procuring or furnishing these to be determined from time to time by regulations made by the registrar-general, with the sanction of one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

How far these regulations, as hitherto framed, are calculated to carry out the spirit of the act, and fulfil the expectations raised by the circulars of the commissioners, may be judged of by the following extract from an order issued by the registrar-general immediately on obtaining the custody of these important records:—"Searches and extracts will be granted upon personal application only, at the office, Roll's yard, Chancery lane, London. Applications by letter, for search or extract, cannot be complied with."

It is scarcely possible to conceive how the registrar-general could have framed a regulation so unjust and vexatious, unless in total ignorance of the nature of the objects contemplated by the act, and the circumstances of the persons to whom access to these documents is in the great majority of cases of importance.

Such a regulation is unjust and invidious. The registers of all parochial churches being accessible to the public in every separate parish, on the payment of a small fee: and the general registers, under the new act, being also accessible in every district, copies only being deposited in the London office. The regulation is vexatious; acting indeed as an absolute prohibition to the persons to whom extracts are frequently of the greatest value; the majority of such applications being from those in the humblest ranks, requiring vouchers for the age of their children, as a necessary step to procuring them admission into the factory or charity school; soldiers and sailors soliciting pensions, or emigrant's seeking a free passage to the colonies.

It is earnestly to be desired, that representations embodying these facts should be made to the registrar-general, from as many quarters as possible, and with the least practicable delay. It is hardly possible that such representations will fail to procure the recal of an order so generally obnoxious, and which has all the force and odium of a penalty for religious opinion—a penalty too which may be incurred by a conscientious member of the establishment, should he unhappily have had a parent who preferred the baptism of a dissenting chapel to the same ceremony in the parish church.

We are glad to learn that the dissenting ministers and congregations in some neighbourhoods are busy in this matter, and we trust that this notice will arouse attention to the subject in other quarters. The following memorial, drawn up, we believe, by the Rev. William Smith, has been submitted to the members of the denomination with which he is connected. A document to the same effect should speedily be prepared by all other denominations similarly aggrieved.

To the Registrar-General,

The Memorial of the undersigned Dissenting Ministers.

Sheweth,—That your memorialists transmitted the registers of births and deaths, belonging to their respective congregations, to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of registers not being parochial, with the precise understanding, as expressed in the circular of the commissioners, that the objects to be attained by the labours of the commission, were "to secure the safe preservation of these records, to make them accessible, and to impart to them the character of legal evidence."

That your memorialists are grateful for the measure, which has lately passed the legislature, giving to these records the character of legal documents, and placing them for safe custody in the charge of the registrar-general.

That your memorialists conceive that the utility of this measure will be seriously lessened by the enforcement of the regulation which has lately been made by your authority, and which requires that a personal application shall in every case be made either for a search or extract.

Your memorialists beg respectfully to state that, as ministers of congregations to whom the custody of these registers was formerly committed, they know it to be a fact, that the great majority of applications for searches and extracts are from persons who do not possess the means of making personal application either by themselves or deputy at a London office, and to whom this regulation will be a most serious grievance.

That your memorialists regard this regulation as not only vexatious, but unjust, all other registers, whether parochial or general, being locally accessible. Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully request that you will reconsider the regulation, and permit the officer in whose custody the registers may be placed, to furnish extracts from them by letters to those persons who may make *written* application, enclosing at the same time the legal fees.

Stockport, 6th September, 1841.

BIRMINGHAM CHURCH RATE MEETING.

We stated in our last that the churchwardens of St. Martin's parish; Birmingham, had called a meeting for Friday last to lay a church rate; and that in the notice they had avowed their determination to exclude all who had not a ticket of admission; which ticket was only to be had on production of a certificate from the overseers of payment of the poor rate. So determined were the rate payers on refusing to comply with what they deemed an infringement upon their right, that the committee considered it prudent to obtain the opinion of Sir Frederick Pollock, the attorney-general, relative to the various points of dispute to which the churchwardens' notice had given rise. His opinion was decidedly—"That all persons, male or female, who occupied any house, shop, land, or other tenement in the parish of Birmingham, were entitled to be present and vote in the vestry, whether the poor rates be paid by the landlord or tenant. That all landlords who compounded for their tenants' rates, and had paid such rates, were entitled to vote in proportion to the amount at which they were rated. That no ticket was necessary to obtain admission to the vestry meeting; and that no churchwarden or other person had any right whatever to ask for such a ticket or certificate.

On Friday morning the utmost excitement prevailed in the town, and at nine o'clock, two hours before the hour appointed for taking the chair, the rate payers assembled in groups at the various doors of the town hall, condemning in unmeasured terms the regulation by which they were to be excluded. A large *posse* of police constables were stationed outside and inside the hall. Mr. Bynner, vestry clerk, and other officers of the workhouse, were inside the door leading to the organ gallery; and two of the church beadles and three police officers were stationed inside to keep out all who had not tickets. At a quarter before ten o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Hoby, baptist minister, arrived, and demanded admittance, which was refused by the beadles and police. In a short time a number of the most respectable inhabitant dissenters arrived, and loudly demanded admission, but were refused. In the meantime a large concourse assembled, and a general cry of "On, on," was raised from behind. While this was going on at the above door, the crowds were rapidly increasing around the other doors; and when the clock struck ten, they commenced kicking violently at the doors; and the police, who were stationed inside, were kept in requisition, running from one door to another. The excitement became soon after apparent to those within, and orders were given to throw open all the doors except that leading to the organ gallery. A sudden rush was made in all directions, and the body of the hall soon became filled, and echoed with the most tremendous cheering. Almost at the same moment, a tremendous rush from without forced the police from inside; and a rush took place inside the hall and up stairs to the door leading to the organ gallery. The next descent was on the other side gallery, and then to the front, the people being evidently determined to assert their right to the possession of the hall. The Rev. T. M. M'Donnell soon after arrived, and was received with loud cheering. The people, in the meantime, kept climbing from the area of the hall to the side galleries, and they were speedily filled. From the side galleries they made their way to the grand gallery, which was also very soon filled. A few minutes before eleven o'clock, Mr. Gutteridge, Mr. Kimberly, Mr. Hebbert, junior, and a few others of the church rate party, entered the gallery, and were received with the most tremendous groaning.

Mr. Arnold the vestry clerk took his seat, and Mr. Boucher, one of the churchwardens, then read a letter from the Rev. T. Moseley, the vicar, excusing his absence on the plea of indisposition.

Mr. Boucher then said: The rector being absent, it devolved upon them the churchwardens of St. Martin's, as conveners of the meeting, to regulate the proceedings for electing a chairman.

Mr. Twells then moved, on behalf of the church party, and Mr. J. B. Hebbert seconded a motion, that Mr. Gutteridge do take the chair.

Mr. Douglas then rose for the purpose of nominating a chairman: and before doing so read the opinion of Sir Frederick Pollock upon this point, which was that, "In the absence of the vicar the appointment of a chairman is with the persons assembled; and they must decide as well as they can. The most convenient mode would be, for the proposers and seconders of the chairman to act as tellers or scrutineers, and to report the result. He concluded by moving that Mr. Alderman Weston should take the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Pare. A show of hands was then taken, and Mr. Weston was almost unanimously elected.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Gutteridge, which immediately commenced, and continued until four o'clock.

Mr. Douglas then said, that he and Mr. Pare, acting upon the opinion of Sir Frederick Pollock, had taken a poll of the meeting; and he should then announce the numbers:—For Mr. Thomas Weston there were 2,162 votes [great cheering]. For Mr. Thomas Gutteridge, 97 votes! [laughter, and renewed cheering]. He, therefore, in terms of the opinion of her majesty's attorney-general, declared Mr. Thomas Weston duly elected chairman by an overwhelming majority; and he would beg to conduct him to the chair.

Mr. Weston then took the chair, which Mr. Boucher had vacated a

few minutes before, and said he should endeavour to transact the business to the best of his ability. If any gentleman had any proposition to make, he should be glad to hear him. If there was not any proposition made, he should conclude the business was over, and dissolve the meeting. After the lapse of a minute or two, Mr. Weston again called upon any person wishing to make any proposition to come forward. No one advanced or spoke and the chairman accordingly declared the meeting dissolved, no attempt having been made to obtain a rate.

During the day, every possible precaution was taken by Mr. Burgess and the authorities to keep the peace. The troops were kept prepared at the barracks—the horse and foot police all in readiness, and men on horseback were in attendance to convey any dispatches that might be necessary. All these mighty preparations were unnecessary. There was no breach of the peace during the day. Though it was very possible, if the doors of the hall had not been thrown open in the morning, there might have been not only breaches of the peace but serious disturbances.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Bromley St. Leonard was held at the vestry on Friday last, for the purpose of making a church-rate. In the absence of the Rev. P. Fraser, the incumbent, the chair was taken by the Rev. A. G. How, the curate of the parish. After stating the object of the meeting, and laying before it an account of the expenditure of the last rate, the chairman said that a threepenny rate would be sufficient for the expenses of the current year. This was accordingly moved and seconded by Mr. L. Currie and Mr. T. Brooke, and carried *nem. con.* We should not of thought this matter of sufficient interest for public notice, but there are some circumstances connected with it, the publication of which it is conceived may be useful at the present time. On a former occasion, an opposition to the rate was ineffectually got up, and it being anticipated that a similar attempt would be made at the present meeting, the friends of the church mustered in a numerous body at the vestry, and presented so imposing a front, that no one ventured to offer any opposition. It was exceedingly gratifying to witness the strong feeling of attachment to the established church, then manifested, not only by the leading men of the place, but by the respectable tradesmen and the middle classes; and we trust the recent meeting will serve to convince the radicals of the folly of attempting to disturb the peace of the parish by an opposition no less illegal than it will prove abortive.—*Times.* [Are the dissenters in this parish ashamed of their principles or afraid to carry them out?]

On Saturday week Edward Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, was summoned before the magistrates at Lancaster, for non-payment of a church rate. Mr. Dawson contended that no rate was laid. At the meeting for laying it two amendments were proposed, one to adjourn the meeting to the church or town-hall, because in a small room like the vestry the parishioners were excluded from the proceedings, and the other to adjourn the consideration of the question. The vicar refused to put these amendments to the meeting; he said he would put an amendment that no rate be laid, but the parishioners said such an amendment would be illegal and they had no wish to do what was contrary to law. The magistrates were of opinion that at the vestry meeting, a rate was actually laid. Mr. Dawson said, he hoped the bench would believe him when he said he had no factious motives whatever in the opposition he gave the rate. He considered this compulsory payment in support of an established church as entirely opposed to the principles of the New Testament, and to the religion of Jesus Christ. Mr. Dawson then paid the rate.

A few days since Mr. Trotter, an inhabitant of Barton St. Mary, was summoned before the Gloucester magistrates for non-payment of 8s., for a church rate. It appeared that about 15 years ago a debt of 2,000*l.* was incurred for repairing and improving the church and churchyard. To pay this sum a rate has been annually levied. Lately some land has been let out for buildings, and the inhabitants of the new buildings feel that is a hardship upon them to compel them to pay the rate. Mr. Trotter intimated that he disputed the validity of the rate and thereby took away the jurisdiction of the magistrates. The churchwarden said he should proceed in the ecclesiastical court.

A special petty sessions was held at the vestry room of the church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, on Thursday last, before H. Weston, Esq., for the purpose of deciding upon the summonses which had been issued against the ratepayers, for not paying the church rate. The number of summonses doubled that of any previous year, amounting in the whole to 1300; some of whom could not pay and others objected on principle. In the case of those who were defaulters from poverty, time was granted; against those who were defaulters from principle, warrants were issued.

A vestry meeting was held on Monday at Northfield, for the purpose of making a church rate, for the repairs of the parish church. The rector was in the chair. A rate of one shilling in the pound was moved by Mr. J. Fallows, and seconded by Mr. E. Grove. An amendment was moved by Mr. Wills, and seconded by Mr. Rodway, to postpone for the present the consideration of the rate, which however the rector refused to put. The original motion was then put to the meeting and lost, only six persons holding up their hands in its favour, of whom Mr. Fallows the architect was one, Mr. Grove the builder another, and the parish beadle a third. The minority it is stated mean, notwithstanding, to make the rate, so that the minority question will speedily be brought to an issue.

Wakefield has again been the scene of a renewed church rate struggle. The churchwardens gave notice on Sunday for a meeting to be held in the vestry of the parish church, on Thursday, for the purpose of laying a rate. It will be remembered that a meeting for the same purpose was held a fortnight previous, when it was carried by a large majority that no rate whatever should be laid for the next twelve months, and the churchwardens demanded a poll on the resolution, which, however, never took place. Before noon, the place was crowded to excess, and it was found necessary to adjourn to the Court house, where the vicar, having assumed the chair, read the notice calling the meeting for the purpose of laying a rate. The items estimated for, as read over by Mr. H. Walker, churchwarden, amounted to 285*l.*: he concluded by proposing "that a rate of a penny in the pound be laid for the town and parish." Mr. Craven strongly condemned the whole proceeding as most indecent and illegal, and moved as an amendment "that no rate whatever be granted for the next twelve months." Mr. G. W. Harrison seconded the amendment, which was put by the chairman, when at least two-thirds of the meeting held up their hands in favour of it, and against it but a very meagre display. The original motion was then put and rejected by a similar majority, when the vicar declared the original resolution lost, and Mr. Craven's amendment carried. The Vicar—Gentleman, it now becomes the duty of the churchwardens with the minority, to lay a rate, which they proceeded to do! Mr. Craven required that his protest against the proceedings might be entered along with the minutes in the book, which was done accordingly.

On Friday last, an adjourned vestry meeting took place at the Town hall, Brighton, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the churchwardens for the past year. Col. Trickley was called to the chair. It appeared from the report of the committee, that a church rate of threepence in the pound had been collected, amounting to nearly 1700*l.*, and that upwards of 1,000*l.* of that amount ought to be accounted for by the churchwardens, as they had expended it in adorning St. Peter's Church; and that edifice being erected under the church building act, it was illegal to expend any church rate for that purpose. It was agreed not to pass the churchwardens' account, and to resist any future church rate until the amount was accounted for. The meeting was again adjourned for two months.

The attempt of a few rich parsons to make a snug place for a brother, in the Bucks. General Infirmary, has been the occasion of considerable conversation and discussion. Surely, it has been remarked, if these clerical gents. think 30*l.* a-year will do so much spiritual good to the inmates of the infirmary, they might easily accomplish their object without prejudice to the character of the institution. What would be easier than that the supporters of this proposal should themselves club their purses, and pay the chaplain's salary out of their own pockets? Here would be an end to the whole business, as no man could object to this arrangement. We have been misrepresented and vilified respecting our opposition to this proposal. We have no objection to a chaplain being appointed to the infirmary, no objection even to a paid chaplain being appointed; but let those who want him pay for him. What we object to is, that money collected for one purpose should be applied to another; or, that the dissenter should be deprived of the opportunity of subscribing to a benevolent institution like this, by the knowledge that his money goes to support a creed and a service he holds to be erroneous. We do not object to the church of England patients having a salaried priest to administer the rites of their religion to them; but we do object that our subscriptions should be tithed for that purpose. Though objections have been stated to the course we are taking on this proposal, we have never found any attempt made at confuting any of our arguments on the subject. We have been called ugly names and our orthodoxy has been impugned, but no attempts have been made to convince us or the public that we are wrong. How true is it, as remarked by a living popular author, that in all inquiries after truth no attempts ought to be made to injure the intellectual or moral character of either of the disputants. "Reasoning," continues he, "must be combated and refuted by reasoning alone. Any endeavour to raise a prejudice, or throw the shadow of an imputation, either implies the existence of some latent misgiving in the minds of those who employ such weapons, or is a tacit admission that the question is beyond the grasp of one at least of the debaters."—*Aylesbury News.*

Amongst the notices of motion given on Wednesday evening, there is the following by Mr. Milnes, for "immediately after the recess," "for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act of the 2nd of Elizabeth, and also of the Act of the 3rd of James I. as relates to compulsory attendance on divine service." By the former of these acts a fine of one shilling is imposed on every person absenting himself from his parish church on a Sunday, without a reasonable cause. The act of James is still more severe, as it enacts a penalty of 20*l.* on every person absenting himself from divine service in his parish church for four successive Sundays. This act was enforced to a most oppressive extent against the Roman Catholics. In the reign of Charles II., one Roman Catholic gentleman of Cheshire had to pay 240*l.* per month, for nearly two years, for himself and eleven members of his family, for non-attendance at his parish church on Sundays. The fine would have been still more heavy, but for his precaution in having almost exclusively protestant servants. One would have thought that in these liberal days such acts as these would have been allowed to become absolete; but it is not more than a month since the act of Elizabeth was enforced against eleven persons, for non-attendance at church, who were sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling each, and costs, in one instance 14*s.* and in another 23*s.* for non-payment of which one man was imprisoned 42 days, and another 63.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "CHURCH INTELLIGENCER."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Without stopping to characterise the "vanity" that prompted the *Intelligencer* to connect the ascendency of toryism in the House of Commons with his effective labours as a journalist—I pass on to consider the graver matters discussed in your last selection from his pages.

He attempts to mystify your opinion in reference to the transfer of ecclesiastical property, and luxuriates in some nonsense of his own fabrication about two coexistent churches. Every reader of English history is aware that prior to the reformation, popery was the established religion of this country. When, therefore, the system so designated was legally supplanted by another modification of Christianity, the priesthood and its immunities were wrested from the abettors of the ancient superstition, and transferred to the adherents of the newly promulgated theology. In impeachment of this historical statement it is objected—

That "the church of England" is never authoritatively designated "the protestant episcopal church," &c. What of this? It is undeniable that popery was once what protestant episcopacy is now—the distinctive national faith. Prelates and priests who adhered to the Romish theology were displaced, and "protestant successors" appointed to fill their sees and benefices. The situation of ecclesiastical parties was reversed, and those who once constituted the hierarchy are now classed with "dissenting brethren" and "nonconformists." This important change is compendiously styled

the reformation. As your contemporary does not deny the facts, why does he quibble about names?

But "it was precisely the same church after the reformation as it was before it." Then, of course, no reformation was effected, and the word conveys a falsehood. To say that a church, after undergoing various extensive and fundamental alterations in doctrine and discipline, can remain "precisely the same church," is an insult to the understanding: nor does the retention of the former title constitute any proof of identity. The phrase "church of England" is one of locality, adopted by the dominant and state favoured ecclesiastical party, and not importing any unvarying standard of doctrinal truth or ceremonial observance. It may be protestant or popish; trinitarian or unitarian; yea, it may change its theology every century, and still retain the title "church of England."

"Nor did the church of England ever separate from the church of Rome at all." This must mean that the protestant party never separated from the Romish. Did they not? Neither then does a man separate from his wife when he turns her out of doors, and forcibly resists her re-entrance to his dwelling. Farther,

"The reformation is never called a creation, &c." Another quibble about words. If by a created church is meant a church receiving its theology and constitution from the state, and dependent on the legislature for statutory existence—then was the so called reformation of the old church eminently the creation of a new one. It matters, however, but little by what term the proceeding is characterised. It is sufficient that the standard of national orthodoxy was so essentially altered, that no conscientious priest or bishop of the old persuasion could continue to exercise his functions; and to call that church "precisely the same," that has been the subject of a change so radical as to reduce its clergy to the alternative of renouncing its communion or abjuring their principles, is a refinement in sophistry to which none would resort but the advocates of a desperate cause.

As to the illustration afforded by the operations of "a church discipline bill," it is difficult to conceive a more inapposite reference. The case of a bill to enforce obedience to recognised spiritual authority—and that of a church called upon at the dictation of the state to renounce its leading and long-established principles, and substitute articles of faith which for centuries it had branded as heresy, are so essentially dissimilar that the ignorance which cannot discern the difference, or the perverseness which forces them into unnatural parallelism, must be truly deplorable. I hope my presumption will be pardoned if I "humbly submit" a more pertinent illustration. Suppose the state were to discard the episcopalian and adopt the unitarian sect, and that the articles were framed, and the ceremonies and services adapted, to the new theology. The party thus elevated, who class orthodox principles among the corruptions of Christianity, would consider this "a reformation, a cleansing, or a purifying of the old church," and might continue to call it "the church of England;" but who does not see that it would be the formation of a new state church, and that if the tithes were enjoyed by its clergy they must be handed over to them by an act of the imperial legislature? We may leave the application.

When your contemporary argues that "the church, with the sanction of parliament,"—"had full right and power" to cast off the corruptions of Rome, &c., it is not easy to divine the sense in which he uses the word "church." The terms of the argument seem to exclude the clergy; and yet, with such a construction, the sense is scarcely intelligible. It is certain, however, that the clergy have always proved bad guardians of orthodoxy; and, taken collectively, are the last persons who would originate any wholesome ecclesiastical reforms. The reformation in this country was effected, not by "the church with the sanction of parliament," but by the state in accordance with the wishes of the people, and in opposition to the wishes of the then national priesthood. It was an important, though a partial, reformation accomplished mainly by political agents; and the credit of it, though claimed by "the church," is due to the secular authority.

Though no exhibition of folly by the *Church Intelligencer* would now be deemed marvellous, it is matter of surprise that sensible churchmen should be found denying, not only the transfer of the tithes to the protestant clergy, but the right of the state to control over ecclesiastical revenue. The ingratitude of such conduct is only equaled by its impolicy. Nothing is more obvious than that the state has uniformly assumed such a right, and exercised a corresponding power. If, therefore, no transfer of the tithes took place at the reformation, or if it was effected by an exercise of unconstitutional authority, it is easy to prove that the present incumbents hold their revenues by an invalid title. Offa and Ethelwulf were popish princes; they both made pilgrimages to Rome, and distinguished themselves by their devotion and liberality to the Holy See. It is therefore unqualified falsehood to say that the property dedicated by them for religious uses, was given for "the express purpose of promulgating the doctrines of the book of common prayer." That book was not then in existence, and knows nothing of pecuniary expiations of sin, pilgrimages to Rome, Peter's pence, grants for supporting the lamps of Sts. Peter and Paul, and other esteemed devotional acts of the Saxon monarchs. The public tithes granted by then in their regal capacity, and the private bequests of the same date, procured from the laity by the artifices of the priests, were given for the support of the then established religion, popery; not perhaps so revolting as it was afterwards, but still essential popery. If, therefore, the state had no right of appropriation, and did not actually transfer such property to its present possessors, nothing is more certain than that they hold it by no other title than that of gross usurpation. Instead, then, of demanding from the state the restoration of ecclesiastical wealth devoted to secular purposes, let the clergy who now riot in the spoils of the discarded Romish church set an example of restitution, and give up at least their share of the booty. But I must not pursue this subject any further, and am, Sir,

Your obliged servant,

Sep. 4, 1841. A WESLEYAN DISSENTER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is not in my power to express the extreme thrill of disgust with which I laid down your paper, upon reading the account of the most recent exhibition of that modern English soldier torture—the whip; if, sir, you could find out by any means that this torture was *not* inflicted by an Englishman upon an Englishman for stealing a bit of sponge!! and that the people who did it, or caused it to be done, do not profess the forgiving religion of Christianity, I shall be greatly obliged to you. If you cannot do this—pray inform your readers the names of the officers who thus set at nought the sentiments of a civilised world—and outrage every feeling of humanity!! Who does not know that authority must be maintained in the army—perhaps it was not a first offence—but if such be a soldier's liabilities when at home—and when abroad to be shot at he knows not why, I do not wonder that a little paper headed "don't list," "don't list," "don't list," has been circulated with so much effect in Ireland, and ere long it is to be hoped they will be plentiful in England. As a mark of Christian abhorrence I would gladly contribute something in conjunction with others for the poor fellow in question, should he outlive the cruelty of his tormentors. I would not have troubled you with so long a letter, but the affair has not claimed that notice which its flagrancy demands from a free people professing to be Christians. —Yours, &c.

September 13th, 1841. A CONSTANT READER.

GENERAL POLITICS.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.—The packet ship New York, Captain Cropper, has just arrived, bringing New York papers to the 21st ult., being five days later than those previously received. The news by this arrival is important, containing President Tyler's rejection of the bank bill, and other important news. The following extracts from the president's message will be read with much interest:—

"The bill entitled 'An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States,' which originated in the senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the constitution it is my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the house in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

"The power of congress to create a national bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have in regard to it entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congress have differed. The approval of one president has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this government. On suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the legislature of my native state. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me.

"In the senate chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never conceded, I was elected by the people vice president of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of providence, I succeeded to the presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would 'preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.'

"Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the senate and country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honourable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which no government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men."

After dwelling at some length on the principles on which the Bank is established, the powers which it possesses, and the grounds of his objections to it, the President thus concludes:

"I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank' with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several states of this Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have already heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And, waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the house in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval."

FRANCE.—At the French court, the great and all absorbing business of the day is the solemn reception of the Duc d' Aumale and his regiment, the 17th, which has been brought in triumph from Algiers to Paris, to the great envy of all the other regiments in the service. Marshal Gerard has forbidden certain loyal companies of the national guards to march to meet the prince and his regiment. Other national guards of less loyal sentiments might be induced to make a demonstration of a contrary kind. There is to be a *banquet monstre* in the grounds of Neuilly. Every officer or civilian who has been in Algiers is invited. The tables are to be placed in circles round the basin. There are to be five rows, and five thousand guests, with one thousand liveried lacqueys to serve; and it was gravely debated whether the *couverts*—in other words, the knives and forks of the five thousand guests should be changed or not during the service. This grave question was decided in the negative. Whilst these cases occupy the court, graver questions occupy the cabinet, which sat almost all Thursday, it is said, on the question of disarmment. Lord Aberdeen had already been able to signify how pleased his government would be to receive Count St. Aulaire, and perhaps this notification was accompanied with other proposals respecting the disarmment. There were rumours in Paris that even went beyond this, and which stated that there was to be a solemn and immediate agreement between France and England on all points; so much so, that the English cabinet had offered to sign the commercial treaty with France, on the basis laid down by the commissioners; and that even the lowering the duties on French brandies, which had alarmed Mr. Baring, and which so lately alarmed Lord Ripon, no longer appeared objectionable to the latter. But these things, as the saying is, require confirmation.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals and private letters of the 3rd and 4th instant have been received. The *Madrid Gazette* publishes the decree of the Cortes authorising the government to raise a loan of 60,000,000 reals at 6 per cent., and to centralise the credits constituting the floating debt, after giving notice to the parties interested, and on liquidating all just claims; until the payment of those credits, the government are empowered to allow small interest on them. Another decree provides, that in order to enjoy the benefit granted by the law of the 14th inst., relative to the centralisation of the floating debt, the holders comprised in the third article of the said law must present to the general administration of the public the securities held by them, on or before the 30th November next. Four per cent. is to be allowed on those securities from the 1st of July, 1841, and the capital and interests are to be redeemed in succession by means of the proceeds of the branches of revenue specially affected to that object and to the reimbursement of the loan of 60,000,000 reals. The same decree institutes a junta for the liquidation and extinction of the floating debt, which is to be composed of the directors of the treasury and the bank, and of two capitalists interested in the centralisation, who are to be elected by the holders themselves. The *Gazette* promulgates the law for calling into active service 50,000 men of the classes of 1840 and 1841, 30,000 of whom are to be incorporated into the army, and the remainder into the reserve. The *Gazette* of the 4th contains the law providing for the maintenance of the clergy, sanctioned by the Regent. The sum affected to that purpose, amounts to 75,406,412 reals.

PORTUGAL.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:—"Lisbon, September 6, 4 o'clock, p. m. The parliamentary debates during the past week have been still on the taxing projects of the Government. A bill for revoking the decree of the 16th of January,

1837, whereby a bounty, or differential duty of 15 per cent., was granted in favour of the national flag, occupied three sessions, and its principle was admitted after a very stormy debate on Saturday by a majority of 36 votes, 74 members only being present. The Mercantile Association of Lisbon presented a petition numerously signed against this revocation, and a deputation from this body waited upon the opposition; others of the same tendency were sent from Oporto, Caminha, Figuera, Lagos, and St. Ubes, whilst one respectably, though less numerously, signed, praying for its annulment, was got up by some merchants of this city, and also presented to the legislative assembly. To-day will commence its discussion by sections; and it is thought an amendment, proposed by M. Oliveira Borges, to lower the rate of duty from 15 to 8 per cent. is likely to be approved of, notwithstanding the known objection of Government to such a measure. Ministers have presented a plan to the Cortes for the re-organization of the national guard, which is to be composed of two divisions, active and stationary; in the first, to be enlisted, under a certain census or payment of taxes, persons from the age of 20 to 40 years, and the second, of from 40 to 60. The officers are to be chosen by the Government from among those who, from the elections of their comrades, may have a superiority of votes. Upon some questions arising in the chambers relative to the alarming increase of the guerillas in the Algarve, and their maintaining a serious political character, lately augmented by Miguelite partisans from Lisbon as well as Italy, the ministers of war and Foreign affairs, in admitting this fact, stated the want of military force, and more especially the means for carrying on any further active operations; the latter minister also mentioned, that the Spanish envoy at this court had made, by order of his Government, an offer of troops to co-operate for the extirpation of these bandits, who infest both countries indiscriminately. Two regiments, the 7th Infantry and 2d Caçadores, are about, it is said, to march from this garrison for the Alemtejo. A few days since, two daring marauders, brothers, Antonio de Mello and Jozé de Mello, were mortally wounded in an intrepid resistance in Monte das Assumados against a detachment of the Queen's troops."

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

The Middlesex Registration Association gave a dinner on Wednesday last to the old and revered member for the county, Mr. Byng. About 500 sat down in a handsome temporary building, erected in the market place of Brentford. A number of seats were reserved for ladies at the end of the building, which were filled to overflowing. At about four o'clock Mr. Byng made his appearance, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. He looked exceedingly well, and acknowledged feelingly the warmth of his reception. At the head table, were Sir T. Wilde, M.P.; Sir John Easthope, Bart., M.P.; Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P.; Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Lord Ebrington, M.P.; Mr. Tuffnell, M.P.; Mr. Ward, M.P.; Mr. V. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Otway Cave, M.P.; Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Whitbread, Dr. Carpue, Major Revell, Mr. Coppock, &c. &c.

The general quarterly meeting of the governors of the Aldersgate-street Dispensary, was held on Wednesday, on the premises in Aldersgate-street. The treasurer, Mr. Thomas Herring, presided. After the confirmation of the minutes of the late monthly meetings Mr. Wood, the secretary, produced documents relative to the state of the institution. By them it appeared that during the past year 4,731 poor persons had received gratuitous medical and surgical aid. At the period of the last anniversary there were under cure 1,292 persons, making a total of 6,023 patients who had been entered on the books during the year. The charity was founded in 1770, and from that time to the 31st of December, 1840, there had been admitted to its benefits 258,698 individuals, of which number 250,496 have been either cured, relieved, or dismissed; 6,910 had died, and there remained now under treatment 1,292. The number of patients in 1829 was 3,909; in 1840, 6,391; and there would be a still further increase the present year.

An order has been issued by Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq., the city police commissioner, that in future no police constable is to enter a dwelling-house for the purpose of searching it without a magistrate's search warrant, and giving previous notice to the proprietor or inmates thereof. This order has been given in consequence of the complaints that have been lately made of some of the constables exceeding their duty on that point.

A meeting to establish an Anti-corn-law Association for St. Pancras was held in the Assembly-rooms, Gower-street, on Thursday; Mr. Ivimey in the chair. Dr. Bowring moved a resolution declaring that the corn laws are intolerable and ought to be repealed. Mr. Tarrer, a chartist, moved an amendment, to the effect that the best way to do away with monopoly of corn was to do away with the monopoly of legislation. He was frequently interrupted by hisses and cries of "No chartists!" "Who sent the tories to power?" Sixteen hands were held up for the amendment, and the original motion was carried by a large majority. Mr. Sidney Smith, the anti-corn-law lecturer, then addressed the meeting at considerable length.

A meeting was held at Finsbury Chapel, on Thursday, for the purpose of forming a "Metropolitan Young Men's Anti-Monopoly Association." The chapel was crowded, several females being among the auditory. Mr. George Thompson was called to the chair, and Dr. Bowring was among the speakers. Resolutions were passed condemning monopoly and restrictions on commerce, and establishing the proposed association, "by which the energies of the young men of this great commercial city may be brought into effective union for the diffusion of sound information, through the means of public lectures, discussion, &c. on the subject of free trade."

The first of a series of lectures, by Sydney Smith, Esq., on the injurious influence of the corn laws on the interests of the great body of the community, was delivered on Monday evening, at the Philosophical Institution, Beaumont-square, Mile-end. There were upwards of 700 persons present. They were admitted by tickets, and consisted entirely of the middle and upper classes of society. An effective lecture was delivered; the lecturer was warmly cheered at its conclusion, and the auditory separated, evidently deeply impressed with the necessity of exerting themselves to obtain an alteration in the present system of corn laws.

There are at the present moment in the Commercial Docks, at Deptford, no less than one hundred and six foreign vessels, laden with wheat, &c., from the ports of Stettin, Konigsburg, and Dantzic. There have been also very many cargoes of corn recently cleared inwards to the bonded warehouses at Rotherhithe and other places along shore between Greenwich and London. The whole of which has, and will be paid for in sovereigns. The captains and crews of these vessels, in almost every instance, leave England without anything in the shape of merchandise, returning generally in ballast. These are the lamentable effects of the present sliding system of duty.

The number of deaths in the metropolis for the week ending 4th September, was 788; of which number 160 were caused by epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases; 137 by diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses; 221 by diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration; 71 by diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion; 91 by diseases of uncertain seat; 22 by violence, privation, or intemperance; 21 by diseases of the heart and blood-vessels. The total of 788 is less by 134 than the weekly average for the three years of 1838, 1839, and 1840.

The Rev. G. C. Smith was brought up before Alderman Pirie, at Guildhall, charged with preaching on Sunday week, in the pens of Smithfield, to a great concourse of persons of the lowest grade. The policeman requested him to desist, but he refused, upon which he took him into custody and removed him. On Monday afternoon the defendant again preached in Smithfield, when, remonstrances being useless, he was taken into custody. Alderman Pirie said he could not see what harm he was doing when preaching the word of God: he understood he went preaching at Billingsgate of a morning, and had done a deal of good. It was really a case in which he could not interfere, as Mr. S. was not using blasphemous language. Mr. Smith said the scenes that took place at the fair on Monday were disgraceful. Alderman Pirie had no doubt of it; and if it pleased God to spare his life for another year, he hoped to see it put down altogether. Mr. Smith, after complaining of the state of the place in which he had been locked up, left the office.

PROVINCIAL.

The nomination of parliamentary candidates at Bradford took place yesterday. The candidates are Mr. William Wilberforce, a tory, and Mr. Busfield, formerly the liberal member for the borough.

Sir Robert Peel's friends in Tamworth held a meeting, on Monday week, and adopted an address expressing the gratification they would derive in returning him again without subjecting him to the inconvenience of a personal canvass, or attendance at the hustings. Mr. James Acland has issued an address offering himself to the electors, and calling upon them to reject Sir Robert Peel, as the representative, not of their interests but of the landed aristocracy, and subject to the dictation of the great agriculturists.

Early on Friday morning, Lord Howick arrived in Sunderland, and after meeting a select number of friends at the Bridge Hotel, commenced his canvass. His reception was most cordial. Sir Hedworth Williamson, who has very extensive influence in Monkwearmouth, has promised his lordship all the support in his power, and little doubt is entertained of the noble lord's return. Lord Dungannon, the late member for Durham, who had announced himself a candidate on the tory interest, has not arrived; and it is thought that the judicious choice and prompt movements of the liberal party may prevent him from coming forward. Colonel P. Thomson has announced himself as a candidate.

At the reform dinner at Dewsbury, on Thursday last, high panegyric was bestowed upon the public and private character of Lord Morpeth, and also on Lord Milton. Above 300 reformers were present.

Mr. Warburton, according to the conservative prints, is to have a competitor for the representation of Bridport in the person of Mr. Baillie Cochrane.

Lord Leveson, son of the Earl of Granville, the late ambassador at Paris, has appeared in the whig interest for the city of Lichfield, on the retirement of Sir George Anson.

On Wednesday last a most overflowing and respectable meeting took place in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, to hear a detailed statement from James Curtis, Esq., of Ohio, United States, on the capability and willingness of America to supply England with an abundance of corn in exchange for our manufactures. The utmost interest was excited on the occasion; and it being announced that Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., would occupy the chair, the room was densely crowded long before the time arrived for the commencement of the proceedings. Many hundred people were unable to obtain admittance for want of room. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform, in addition to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Curtis, we noticed John Brooks, Esq., W. Rawson, Esq., A. Nodal, Esq., and several leading members of the Anti-Corn-law League.

An anti-corn law association has been formed at Birmingham, the declared object of which is to obtain the total and immediate repeal of the existing corn and provision laws by all legal and constitutional means—by the formation of other associations, the delivery of lectures, and the distribution of tracts. No party politics are to be discussed at its meetings, which are to be confined strictly and exclusively to the objects of the association.

A requisition to the mayor of Manchester, requesting him to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough, for the purpose of considering the present distressed state of the population of that town and neighbourhood, and the propriety of memorialising the Queen, praying her Majesty not to prorogue the two Houses of parliament until they have entered upon a full consideration of the corn and provision laws, which, in the opinion of the requisitionists, are the main cause of the existing sufferings of the people, was drawn up on Friday last and signed by upwards of 600 respectable firms in a few hours. The mayor fixed a public town meeting for Thursday next.

Since last Friday we have been as far as the Vale of White Horse westward, and as far as Ipswich and Bury eastward. In those journeys we counted eleven old wheat-stacks, and no more; which we admit to be as small a quantity as would ever be seen at harvest-time in the same tracks of country. We know that new wheat is now being

bought in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire to supply the northern demand —a clear proof of the emergency in that quarter. It may be concluded that by the end of this week about one-half of the wheat crop will have been secured in the south—more than one-half in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and the eastern counties, as far as Cromer; and that the produce per acre will be about one-tenth less than last year.—*Bankers' Circular.*

A great deal of money has been risked in foreign corn speculations during the past fortnight in Bristol.

We regret to learn that in consequence of a contemplated reduction in prices, on the part of two or three large manufacturing establishments in this town, a very extensive turn-out of factory hands, principally spinners, is anticipated. Judging from the representations which have been made to us, the reduction will amount to nearly one-half the earnings of many spinners; and, if they should be compelled to cease working, the misery of their present condition will, of course, be greatly aggravated.—*Stockport Chronicle.*

We understand that letters from Liverpool announce that the houses of Molyneux and Co. and Maury and Co. are likely to pay 20*s.* in the pound. Their engagements may be computed at 500,000*l.*—*Morning Chronicle.*

The highly respectable firm of Anderson, Garrow, and Co., of Liverpool, whose stoppage was announced on the 2nd inst., resumed payment last week.

A meeting, which took its rise from the present depressed circumstances of the working population, was held in a large room at the Old George Inn, Leeds, on the evening of Tuesday. It was called by circular, and was composed of delegates from different factories, mills, and workshops in the town and neighbourbood. An address was agreed to be issued to the workmen of the United Kingdom, calling upon them to adopt measures to ascertain the number of operatives who are out of employment.

The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the past week, up to the date to which the respective returns are made:—Blackwall, 1074*l.*; Brighton, 2263*l.*; York and North Midland, 1783*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1091*l.*; North Midland, 4896*l*; Midland Counties, 2905*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1182*l.*; South Western, 737*9l.*; Great Western, 14,844*l.*; Greenwich, 851*l.*; Birmingham, 19,217*l.*; Eastern Counties, 907*l.*; and Great North of England, 1352*l.*

The prospect of the working classes of Stockport is of the most gloomy description. At this moment there cannot be less than two thousand factory operatives out of employ; and this number will be considerably increased before the end of another week, in consequence of the stoppage of machinery at different mills. A large portion of those who are so fortunate as to be in work are only employed between three and four days a week. Scarcely a day passes but some individuals are disposing of their furniture, preparatory to their emigration to America or elsewhere. These individuals are not idle, dissolute characters, whose loss might be considered a gain to society; but, generally speaking, they are honest, industrious artisans, who, by the distress which stares them in the face, are compelled to leave the land of their birth to obtain permission to toil for their daily bread, which they are unable to earn in their native country. What may be the state of this once flourishing town unless a speedy improvement in the cotton trade takes place, it is no easy matter to predict; but already nearly one-fifth of the dwellings in the borough are unoccupied, and the owners of the property which is tenanted are in many cases unable to obtain any rent.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The adulteration of flour with plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, has lately been carried on to a great extent by several millers at Newcastle-under-lyne, and its exposure has naturally excited against them the indignation of the populace. The charge against three of the offenders was last week substantiated before the magistrates, and they were fined 10*l.* each with costs; and another holder of this abominable composition was fined in the mitigated penalty of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* On leaving the court, the defendants had to call in the protection of the police to save them from the fury of the poorer class.

The weather since our last has been of a very unseasonable cast in its general character. It has been more like a week in April than of early autumn, and it has been further noticeable for the violent storms of March, and low temperature of January. On Friday evening, the wind blowing from N.N.W., a violent thunder-storm, accompanied by a tornado of rain, came on in the S.S.W. or exactly opposite direction, and raged with great fury for some hours. Considerable damage has been sustained by the crops and meadows along the courses of the Severn and the Teme, by these rivers overflowing their banks from the immense quantity of rain that fell on Friday evening.—*Worcester Herald.*

We have had another wet week; out of the seven days, five have been bad for the harvest. The corn cut, of course, still remains in mows.—*Welshman.*

We have had a week of very unsettled weather, retarding the harvest, and placing in danger the soundness of the grain, as well as trying the patience of the farmer. Wheat in many places makes little progress towards maturity.—*Gateshead Observer.*

The heavy rains of Sunday night and Monday morning caused the Devon to rise to an alarming height, submerging all the fields and meadows contiguous to the stream. The corn has suffered dreadfully, as also the potatoes and turnips.

In Worcestershire the barley crop has been mostly carried, but will not be a heavy one. Of wheat, even on the early soils, there will be scarcely an average per acre. Oats are good, peas a fair crop, and turnips look well.

A violent storm occurred at Southampton last week which is thus described in the *Hants Advertiser*:—"At half past six a heavy fall of rain came on, and what had been just before a slight breeze increased in violence with extraordinary rapidity. The New Forest seemed in fearful agitation—and in a few minutes a most awful tornado ensued, sweeping everything before it, and by its swiftness producing the most appalling sounds—it seemed as if the air was occupied with a legion of spirits uttering the most terrific shrieks; in another minute the heavens seemed all one mass of flame, and of all colours, as blue, green, yellow, red, the thunder crashed like fields of artillery fired at once, while everything bent beneath the blast. The sails of vessels were shivered to ribbons, boats swamped, houses partially unroofed, trees torn up by their roots, and land and water exhibiting in a few minutes only an extensive scene of desolation. To detail a twentieth part of the damage done would occupy a column. Great trees were torn out of the ground—the streets are sprinkled with tiles, and the water with wreck. The Ariadne yacht had two men washed overboard, a vessel is sunk off Chapel wharf, and we have just received the distressing intelligence of a fisherman's boat having swamped off Calshot, and four lives lost. The whole district is one scene of frightful devastation, not a house has escaped—and all accomplished in less than an hour!"

Stourbridge was on Saturday morning visited with one of the highest floods we have witnessed for some years. It began raining heavily about eight o'clock on Friday evening, and continued without abatement throughout the night. By seven o'clock the meadows through which the Stour winds its way were covered with water. The lower part of High-street was impassable for foot passengers, and the whole of the cellars and some of the shops in that part of the town were flooded. Much damage was done, especially at the tan-yard of John Collis, Esq. All the works on the banks of the Stour, including those of James Forster, Esq., were stopped by the influx of water, and many ricks which were not thatched have been so saturated as to render it necessary to take them to pieces.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

IRELAND.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant held an undress levee on Thursday, which was numerously and most respectably attended. From eleven o'clock carriages continued to arrive until nearly twelve, at which hour his Excellency appeared in the state apartment, accompanied by the officers of the household. Taken altogether, the expression of public feeling which took place was one of the most flattering and gratifying compliments that ever was paid to any Governor who presided over the destinies of Ireland. In the course of the presentations his Excellency conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Nicholas Fitzsimon, Esq., magistrate of police, and formerly M.P. for the King's County. Shortly after one o'clock his Excellency left the Castle on horseback, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, and followed by a train of private carriages and gentlemen on horseback, who accompanied him all the way to Kingston. His Excellency was repeatedly cheered along the line of the procession. At two o'clock his Excellency arrived at Kingston, and proceeded on board her Majesty's steamer, Merlin, which left the harbour amidst the cheers of the multitude assembled on the pier and the jetty. At four o'clock a privy council was held at the Castle, when the lords' justices were sworn in.

The wife of Mr. Thackerberry, methodist minister of Cork, died on Thursday last from the effects of a fright she received during the late election for that city. She was attending her sick child, when the house was assailed and the windows demolished with stones and brickbats; in bearing off the child from the reach of the missiles she was seized with illness, and never recovered until death put a period to her earthly sufferings.

SCOTLAND.

It is generally understood that the Lord President of the Court of Session will, in a short time, retire from the high station which he has honourably occupied for so many years; and that he will be succeeded by the Lord Justice Clerk, whose place will be occupied by the present Dean of Faculty. It is said, further, that the choice of the Faculty in filling up this latter honourable office will fall on Mr. Wood, the present steward of Kirkcudbright. Further changes are talked of, but these are too vague and indeterminate to be at present given to the public in any authentic shape.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

The Duke of Richmond does not intend working his iron mine on the estate at Tomintoul, owing chiefly to the long land carriage; but a vein of manganese has been discovered at the same place, which promises to be productive and valuable. Men are at present engaged at this new vein.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 15.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

Newark.—It was expected that Mr. T. Gisborne would have contested this borough with Mr. W. E. Gladstone, but he declined to come forward; consequently Mr. Gladstone was yesterday re-elected.

Huntingdon.—The election of two burgesses to represent the united boroughs of Huntingdon and Godmanchester in parliament, in consequence of Sir Frederick Pollock being appointed Attorney-General, and Colonel Peel Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, took place yesterday, in the Town-hall. There was no opposition and the two gentlemen were therefore declared duly elected. Sir Frederick Pollock in the course of his address made some important observations which we shall give in our next.

Marlborough.—Lord Bruce, vice Chamberlain to her Majesty's Household, and Mr. Baring, were yesterday re-elected without opposition.

Chippenham.—The election of a member to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Captain Boldero to an office in the government took place yesterday, and, as had been anticipated, resulted in the return of the hon. and gallant Captain, there being no opposition.

Bury St. Edmunds.—The election for this borough took place yesterday, Lord Jermyn was returned without opposition.

Wenlock.—Mr. J. Milnes Gaskell, one of the Lords of the Treasury, was re-elected yesterday without opposition.

Bradford.—The nomination for this borough took place yesterday. Mr. Milligan proposed, and Mr. Lupton seconded, the whig candidate, Mr. Busfield. The tory, Mr. Wilberforce, was proposed by Mr. Horsfall, and seconded by Mr. Ackroyd.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Member of the Kirk of Scotland of Voluntary principles" has, we fear, been overlooked. The subject he mentions is an interesting one—we doubt whether a sufficient sum could be collected to carry out the plan he suggests. We propose to do it, cursorily, and as occasion serves, in our own columns. On the other part of his letter we can give no answer which would not compromise our own modesty.

"Worstead, Norfolk." The validity of the claim will be decided upon in accordance with the politics of the revising barrister. The case has been settled both ways, in many instances. We believe the claim is good.

We respectfully request our country friends, in all possible cases, to give their orders to the news agents in their respective localities; where this is impracticable, the better way is to send the amount of subscription (26*s.* per annum) by post-office order, direct to the office, which will secure the regular transmission of the paper to their address.

We beg to remind those of our subscribers who may be desirous of purchasing back numbers to complete their sets, that they should do so without delay, as several numbers are nearly out of print.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 8 lines ....5*s.* 0*d.*	For 16 lines...7 0	For 24 lines...9 0
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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841.

THE OMINOUS CALM.

A LULL has come over the political world. Not a breath of air stirs. Gloomy, leaden, and seemingly impenetrable clouds overspread the firmament. All the elements are hushed into preternatural stillness. Nothing is on the wing. If, here and there, there is an eddy of public opinion, as at Tamworth and Newark, the stir is merely topical, and serves but to foil the universal calm. A feeling of insecurity is beginning to creep over the public mind—a sinking of heart in expectation of the future. The quiet is apprehended to be unnatural—no man expects it to last. But when, and in what quarter, the first flash of public indignation will leap forth, against what particular object it will be leveled, what direction the tempest will take, or how long it will last, are matters only of conjecture, the uncertainty of which adds to the general sense of danger.

For no man in his senses can so misinterpret the present political inactivity as to imagine that it results from acquiescence in the ascendancy of conservative principles. He must be a fond dreamer who mistakes stagnation for repose. Of all men the tories are least likely to be ignorant of the arts which have been practised upon our constituencies to elicit from them a response in favour of Sir Robert Peel. If they believed the people to be in love with monopoly, why make such gigantic efforts at the elections? Why overwhelm the country with corruption which, upon the subsidence of excitement, has left a taint upon the whole electoral system, making it an offence in the nostrils of every honest man? Even they, therefore, can hardly, now that the flush of victory is over, set down the present silence of the people to contentment, or be otherwise than appalled at the unusual quiet of the nation. So many men, holding principles known to be at variance with the advance of popular liberty, returned to parliament after acceptance of office without a struggle, is a phenomenon the unnatural character of which might attract even their attention, and produce, even in their minds, unpleasant forebodings.

All the aspects of the case are ominous. There is no indifference in the public mind to the progress of political events. Never before, as at this moment, were men's prospects of subsistence, to say nothing of prosperity, felt to be so entirely dependent upon the doings of the legislature. The principles of policy to be adopted touch not merely the pride of the partisan, but the cupboard comforts of the family. They eat into the labourer's daily bread. They turn him out of employment. They give him, instead of decent clothing, rags. They put in pawn his little all of furniture. He cannot, therefore, be indifferent concerning politics—nor, indeed, can the small trader. His day-book and ledger teach him the value of maxims which, embodied in legislation, swell the list of his bad debts, and subtract from the number as well as the resources of his customers. Tory politics dip into his till, cut down his profits, and narrow every week the connexion which maintained him. The wholesale dealer, the manufacturer, the merchant, all in their several spheres, are converted by urgent necessity—by lost markets, by restricted circulation, by general commercial depression, into earnest politicians. They cannot be apathetic if they would. The mode in which our legislature shall solve certain problems to be submitted to their wisdom involves the prosperity or ruin of these classes.

Add to this view of the case another not less remarkable. They have had a glimpse of what they want. Authority, reduced, it is true, to extremity by its previous inconsistencies—authority has tendered to them under certain modifications, free trade principles. They hailed the boon. They exaggerated its worth. They stretched out their hands to receive it—and it has been unceremoniously snatched from them. The disappointment they have suffered is intense in the proportion of the extravagance of former hopes—and disappointment excludes, of course, the existence of indifference.

Under these circumstances the tories come into power—come into it, it is the general belief, by foul play. They make no promises. They hold out no sign of conciliation. Their leaders sound a key-note or two, as grating upon the wounded feelings of the country as insolence and falsehood can make them. The palace, about which the affections of the people have played, is turned inside out. The cabinet is filled with men marked out and branded of yore as the bitterest enemies of the people. Rumours float upon the surface of society indicative of the perils to which our national interests are to be deliberately exposed. But there is no stir—no excitement—no show of discontent, save that of sullen silence. The country stands quiet and looks on, not an uninterested spectator, but hitherto unmoved. Yet is there a grimness of smile upon its countenance, and a compression of lip, and a swelling of muscles, and a gradual closing of the fist, which lead us to expect, that the first favourable opportunity which is detected by the eagle eye of the people will be seized upon for planting a blow on the new administration, beneath which it will reel like a drunkard, and possibly upset aristocracy in its fall.

The people are wise, we think, in refusing to fight another electoral battle—for the little show of opposition got up at Tamworth and elsewhere, is regarded with no favour. Why should they waste their energies to no purpose? What, if they had ousted from parliament the whole body of ministers sent back to the constituencies? They must have done so by meeting corruption with corruption, intimidation with intimidation, purse with purse. They would have proved nothing more than that they can spend more money at a pinch than the notorious Carlton Club. The men rejected would have sneaked back to the House through the postern of some conservative borough. The majority would not have been turned—the moral effect would not have been irresistible—the Duke of Richmond's dictum would yet have had significance. We are glad that the people have not demeaned themselves to engage in an encounter both paltry and dishonourable. We rejoice that they purpose measuring their strength with toryism, armed with a manlier weapon than bribery.

Aye! with toryism—with the aristocratic principle, as such, will the next serious struggle probably be. The present lull forebodes a fearful storm, whenever it does burst forth. The close and breathless atmosphere has a sulphurous smell. It is impossible to mistake the signs of the times. Parliament no longer acts as a conductor to carry off popular discontent. All our national institutions are exposed. The will of a great people must either find a way or make one.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE IS SPREADING.

THE democratic principle means a government proceeding from and controlled by the people.

It does not involve the form of government but its source.

The effect of the application of steam, of the improvements in mechanical science, and of the rapid interchange of mind with mind by steam transit, is fast spreading this principle, and fixing the conviction of its importance to human happiness.

One of the moral results of steam power and of the many interesting and wonderful modes by which it is subdued into usefulness, is to accelerate the increase of political and economical knowledge, and to facilitate unity of action by quickening unity of conviction.

Whatever progress the people have made in knowledge has been made not in consequence of good laws, but notwithstanding absurdly restrictive laws—religious, political, moral, fiscal, and commercial.

Let it be borne in mind that the law-making and the government of Great Britain and Ireland, have always been in the hands of the aristocracy; that the people have been the creators, and the aristocracy the wasters, of wealth; and that the aristocracy have not only had the land but a tenth of the produce, without furnishing to the cultivator a tenth of the outlay; that they have also had all the patronage of this powerful country—that that patronage and their profit has been largely increased during war, and that they have been at war more than half the time we have existed as a nation. Coincidence, we admit, is not causation; but a strong relationship is usually found between the interests which men have and their conduct—those who made the wars largely profited by them—they held the bag, and we have had more war than peace—what is the inference?

In whatever form or connection restrictions are met with, in this country, if traced to their source, they will be found to proceed from the monopoly of legislation, the great organic aristocratic disease. In addition to the thousands of millions raised from the labour of the people by the aristocracy, and spent as they proceeded, that aristocracy, whichever section has held power, has in addition to those thousands of millions spent the whole of the national debt in wars for the advancement of their own class interests.

In less than a century and a half from the time they first begun the funding (i. e. the borrowing) system, they have squandered the whole of the national revenue and EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS which now remain as a debt for unborn generations to pay.

What would be thought of parents who should pawn the thews and sinews of their unborn children, to pay debts contracted by them for supporting their own trespasses, quarrels and law suits? And yet this is what our own paternal government of aristocrats and the landed interest has done.

What a superlative wretch we hold that slave owner to be who sells or mortgages his own children to pay his debts! yet our wise, virtuous and benevolent law makers have done this for a nation.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—PRINCIPLE

IT is not often that the political world produces those illustrations of principle which, wherever we meet with them, enhance in our estimation the dignity of human nature. So rare, indeed, amongst statesmen are the instances which display the love of truth in its superiority over every temptation, that the sacrifice of

great advantages upon the altar of political consistency and virtue has been usually discouraged; and the ruler who has chosen to make it, whilst he has won the respect of his fellow men, has generally earned for himself the epithet "impracticable." We are delighted, therefore, to meet with even solitary examples of this kind —we are attracted by their rarity—we admire them for the moral courage which sheds over them additional lustre—and whether they be found at home or abroad, we are equally ready to hail them as harbingers of better times.

With these views we select a passage from President Tyler's message, copies of which have just arrived, as a text upon which to make a few passing comments. We say nothing now respecting the intrinsic merits of the case upon which he stands opposed to the legislature of his country. We do not justify the course which the President has pursued in reference to a subject immensely more important—we mean slavery. But we say that the passage we are about to quote is worthy of the solemn consideration of modern statesmen; and we sigh for the day when, on all questions of state policy, our rulers shall in the same fearless spirit abide by the principles they have adopted, and to which they have pledged themselves, even when a temporary expediency presents an overwhelming temptation to abandon them.

The President having slightly sketched his former course, and pointed out the occasions on which he had given expression to his opinions in reference to the Bank bill, thus justifies his rejection of it by his veto.

"Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honourable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect —all regard for moral and religious obligations; without an observance of which no government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men."

It is impossible to read this language without mentally reverting to the contrast presented to it in the proceedings and speeches of statesmen nearer home. The last five years have been fruitful in illustrations of the general truth embodied in these words—that a course of mere expediency leading to an abandonment of principiples long professed, urgently enforced, and on all occasions declared to be of the last importance, cannot be entered upon without a deliberate surrender of respect and confidence, without entailing "the ridicule and the scorn of all virtuous men."

Unhappily, "the ridicule and the scorn" light not alone upon the men who hold the reins of power. All public principle falls into suspicion—all forms of government share the obloquy which a few leading men provoke. Truth and integrity are regarded as banished from the realms of politics—and general mistrust takes the place of generous reliance. Government itself comes to be looked upon as a grave lie—a piece of solemn quackery.

Let us imagine, now, that the self denying but manly conduct of the American president had been anticipated by the whigs. Suppose that on the rejection of the appropriation principle Lords Melbourne and Russell had declared themselves to this effect—that upon the appearance of a tithe bill without the appropriation clause they had refused their sanction to it on these high grounds—that they would thereby "surrender all claim to the respect of honourable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect —all regard for moral and religious obligations." Imagine them to have done this—and surely this is doing them no injustice, inasmuch as more than once themselves declared, with unusual emphasis, that these consequences would follow were they to yield up the principle. Why, long ere this, they would have been all but omnipotent; and the country believing them in earnest would have rallied around them, and won for them great and lasting power.

The whigs chose the path of expediency—they have lost everything—first respect, then support, then faith, then power, and lastly place. What are they now? A down-trodden party—without any prospect of recovering their position, without the sustaining consciousness of rectitude, without influence, dispirited, mortified, broken. Their praises chaunted daily by their well-paid partizans of the press, touch no chord of the people's heart—awaken no regrets that they have been driven from office—stir up no desire to see them back again. Such are the wages of political expediency.

For our own parts, sincerely and cordially as we detest tory principles, we would rather see them consistently carried out by the present administration, than compromised by a series of shuffles which, whilst they gave something to appease public demands, would in the end undermine everything like public faith. On this ground, if on no other, we protest against giving Sir Robert Peel's government "a fair trial." The meaning of this "fair trial" is just this—that we will afford every facility to the new cabinet to belie their principles, and that upon their doing so we will hail the men as the benefactors of their country. We say that by every such instance of political looseness of character the country loses more than it can possibly gain. What we get is a present advantage—what we part with is one of lasting importance. The progress of the nation is not likely to be promoted by lowering the tone of political morality—and that which is given, be it what it may, at the expense of self-respect, public confidence, moral and religious obligations, is given wrapped up in a cleaving, poisoning curse. Far better is it to fight the lion than to track the viper. Consistent toryism is better to be dealt with, and can far less injure us, than truckling and time-serving conservatism.

Whether we are to have toryism in disguise, or appearing in its own proper garb, we trust the nation will deal with it resolutely and decidedly. Since we must have a fight with aristocratic principles, we could earnestly wish that consistency and honour may be maintained on both sides; and that on neither hand any crime may be committed to gain any earthly reward, which, as President Tyler observes, would justly subject the party guilty of it "to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men."

PRIMOGENITURE AND ENTAIL OPPOSED TO GOD'S LAW OF MORTALITY.

THE law of mortality is a natural law—it is the law by which God prevents the stagnation of age from checking unduly the onward progress of the succeeding generation. The laws of entail and of primogeniture are ordinances of man, by which he seeks to evade the law of his Creator and of his own nature. They proceed from a love of property in a state of disease. In so far as the entail prevails it is the supremacy of worms over human beings. In so far as primogeniture prevails we commit injustice in the grave. The spirit of oppression, of envy, fear, servility, are all born of inequalities.

When God calls us hence his law would restore our accumulations to the common stock. The power to will our property is created by society and we can only use it to secure justice in the distribution of what we leave. How long are these laws to last in England?

"THIS IS NOT THE TIME;" OR, THE "FAIR TRIAL" FALLACY.

THERE is no rule upon which a party, in the present situation of the liberal party in the House of Commons, can act so useful as that of shouldering up every movement in favour of an extension of the suffrage and organic change. The tories will avowedly oppose, and the whigs wish them success, in their opposition.

The objection "this is not the time," is the objection of all those who are insincere, and therefore should not be adopted and urged by those who are in earnest.

In backing out from his friends, and refusing to support Mr. Sharman Crawford's amendment upon the address, we think Mr. Roebuck committed a serious blunder.

The objection "this is not the time" is the argument we so often see employed by those who, being hostile to a measure, are afraid or ashamed of being seen to be so. It may be matter of question, says Bentham, whether, in any one instance, this observation was applied to a measure by a man who did not wish it excluded for ever.

It is in legislation the same sort of quirk which in judicial procedure is called a plea in abatement. It has the same object—to postpone the merits of the question.

The objection, he adds, exists in the will, not in the judgment of the objector. "Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath day?"—was a question once put to official hypocrites. Which is the properest day to do good? Which is the properest day to remove a nuisance? Why, the very first day that a man can be found to propose the removal of it: and whosoever opposes the removal of it on that day, will, if he dare, oppose the removal on every other.

The doubts and fears of the parliamentary procrastinator are the conscientious scruples of his prototype, the Pharisee; and neither the answer nor the example of Christ has succeeded in removing these scruples. To him whatsoever is too soon to-day, be assured that to-morrow, if not too soon, it will be too late. This strong language, very slightly varied, is Bentham's, and Mr. Roebuck should ponder it. He has only been hitherto tried as an able and resolute supporter on field days—he has led as yet in skirmishes only. He has to earn his character as a man of judgment and coolness, and, whatever he may think the liberal party should do, he should be the last man to set the example of desertion in the day of battle.

When he looks at the fact that Mr. Sharman Crawford is known as one who has been tried and proved, he will not fail, we think, to see that he should have shouldered him up. If Mr. Roebuck could have carried the amendment, which no one supposes, he could have turned out the tories, and he would have done so; but if he could have done so, upon the principle on which he acted he ought not to have done so, for the necessity for giving them what he calls a fair trial would equally have existed. Mr. Ward has long been suspected of trimming, and the objection "this is not the time" from him, was not so likely to cause deep regret, because it was not equally unexpected. This "fair trial" is a delusive figure of speech. The tories have had repeated fair trials, and Mr. Roebuck himself had declared that they had steadfastly rejected every improvement.

His walking out of the house was a sad mistake—was it anything more?

SUMMARY.

ON Wednesday night last new writs were moved for the election of members to serve for such boroughs as had been vacated in consequence of acceptance of office under the new administration. On the same evening Mr. Roebuck brought under the notice of the House a curious case of a breach of privilege. The culprit in the affair was the *Times* newspaper—the person through whose sides the blow was struck was the member for Bath—and the gravamen of the offence was an expression implying that Mr. Roebuck's honour consisted solely in his connexion with the House of Commons. The honourable member thought it not beneath his dignity to make a speech on this question, and to vindicate the aristocratic principle by insisting with great warmth upon the patrician dignity of his ancestors. We regret this—we regret that any man professing to hold the opinions of Mr. Roebuck should show how the heart repudiates the decisions of the head, and how possible it is for men to love what, not having or not being thought to have, they profess to despise as worthless. This is the second serious mistake Mr.

Roebuck has committed within a short fortnight, each sufficient to prove his moral incompetency to take upon himself the leadership of the people's cause.

Sir James Graham and Sir William Follett have been re-elected without opposition. At Tamworth Mr. Ackland, the anti-corn-law lecturer, was proposed in opposition to Sir Robert Peel, but the chance of success amounting to *nil*, he did not go to the poll. The wisdom of the anti-corn-law league in this proceeding is not very conspicuous—the end to be gained, except overwhelming defeat, is not very clear. They, above all other men, should be practical—economising their strength and energies for striking a blow whenever it is certain of telling home. They have immense difficulties with which to contend—it behoves them, consequently, to unite, with resolute determination, coolness, wariness, sagacity. The unreasoning energy which "beats the air" will do their cause more harm than good. Mr. Warburton has resigned his seat for Bridport, which his sub-agents, apparently without his knowledge, purchased for him at an enormous cost. Mr. Alderman Thompson having vacated Sunderland to represent the "Lowther" interest in Westmoreland—the noble lord having been called to the House of Peers—Lord Howick will stand for that borough. He is to be opposed by Mr. Wolverley Attwood. The struggle is expected to be a severe one, and in all probability money will win it for the tory. The news of other pending elections will be found in our postscript.

A church rate breeze has passed over Birmingham, a report of which is given in another column. It seems that the authorities thought the matter to be no joke. We hear that the commissioner of police went to the Home Office for instructions more than once. The military were in readiness, and as many as twenty magistrates met, the evening before, to arrange plans for the prevention of disturbance. The church party cut such a pitiful figure on the poll for a chairman that it is not likely they will venture to proceed further in the business. This is their patent mode of promoting Christianity.

The last American packet brings President Tyler's message to Congress, rejecting the Bank bill. The document is an able one and will be read with interest. An extraordinary express from Paris contains the following—

PARIS, Monday.—An attempt has been made to assassinate the Duke d'Aumale to-day. He was at the head of his regiment, proceeding along the faubourg St. Antoine to Neuilly, where a grand banquet was prepared by the King and Queen for him and his comrades in arms, when a man dressed in a blouse started from a cabaret and discharged a pistol shot at him. It is said that the shot was directed at the Duke d'Aumale, because he was a little in advance of his royal brothers; but the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Montpensier were with him, and the assassin might have aimed at the Duke of Orleans as the heir to the throne. Fortunately the shot did not take effect, but the horse of a General Vaillant was killed, and it is said that the general was slightly wounded in the knee. The assassin was about 30 years of age, and no doubt a member of the secret societies that have lately been creating disturbances in Paris, but as yet no particulars have transpired respecting him.

After a few minutes' delay the march of the regiment was resumed, and it passed along the Boulevards, the princes still maintaining their places at its head and cheered by the people. It proceeded to Neuilly, and, up to the hour of writing, no account of any other disagreeable occurrence has arrived here.

Very disagreeable events have taken place at Clermont, in Auvergne. The people resisted the officers in the taking of the recensement, and fired on the military who supported them, killing and wounding 17 soldiers. At one moment the thing looked very serious, but additional troops were called in and the riot was put down.

Groups of low characters paraded the Place de Chatelet and several streets of old Paris, uttering seditious cries, on Saturday and Sunday night. Cries of "A bas Louis Phillippe, a bas Guizot, we must have blood," were heard. No other force was employed against those people but the *sergens de ville*, and by their aid alone the mob was dispersed without a riot taking place.

Public opinion is evidently very uneasy, and a serious disturbance is by many expected to take place this evening, but no doubt the police will be fully prepared, and consequently no serious ill consequences are feared.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The following appointments have been made since our last—

Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance.

Hon. W. Baring and Mr. J. Emerson Tenant, Secretaries of the Board of Control.

Hon. C. M. Sutton, Home Under-Secretary.

Mr. Alexander Pringle, Mr. H. Baring, Mr. J. Young, and Mr. J. Milnes Gaskill, Lords of the Treasury.

Admiral Sir. W. Gage, Sir G. Seymour, Hon. Captain Gordon, and Hon. H. L. Corry, Lords of the Admiralty.

J. R. Bonham, Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

Captain Boldero, Clerk of the Ordnance.

Colonel Jonathan Peel, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

Sir F. Pollock, Attorney-General.

Sir W. Follett, Solicitor-General.

Dr. Nicholl, Judge-Advocate.

Sir C. Bagot, Governor-General of Canada.

Sir W. Rae, Lord-Advocate of Scotland.

Sir E. Sugden, Lord Chancellor for Ireland.

Mr. Blackburne, Q. C., Attorney General for Ireland.

Sergeant Jackson, Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain.

Earl of Rosslyn, Master of the Buckhounds.

Marquess of Lothian, Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard.

Lord Forester, Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners.

Earl Jermyn, Treasurer of the Household.

Hon. D. Damer, Comptroller of the Household.

Lord Aboyne, Lord Rivers, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Byron, Earl of Warwick and Marquess of Ormonde, Lords in Waiting.

Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes.

Marchioness Camden, Lady Lyttelton, Lady Portman, Lady Barham and Countess Charlemont, Ladies of the Bedchamber.

Colonel C. G. J. Arbuthnot, Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty.

Duncan M'Neil, Esq., Solicitor-General for Scotland.

The Duchess of Buccleuch is to be the Mistress of the Robes, in the room of the Duchess of Sutherland. The Marchioness Camden is appointed one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.

Lore Foley had an audience of the Queen on Wednesday at Claremont, and resigned his gold stick of office as Captain of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. Lord Forrester had afterwards an audience of her Majesty, to kiss hands, upon his appointment of Captain of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentleman at Arms. His Lordship received from the Queen his gold stick of office.

The Earl of Surrey had an audience of her Majesty on Wednesday at Claremont, and resigned his gold stick of office as Captain of her Majesty's Yeoman of the Guard. The Marquis of Lothian had afterwards an audience of the Queen, received his gold stick of office, and kissed hands, upon being appointed Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard.

Colonel Percival has resigned the office of a Lord of the Treasury, and accepted that of a Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords. The new Lord of the Treasury is to be J. Young, Esq., M. P. for Cavan.

The Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Warwick, and the Earl of Courtown, are to hold the offices of a Lord in Waiting, Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Sir George Clerk signified that when the First Lord of the Treasury was in his place on the 16th inst., that right hon. baronet would state what course he meant to pursue. The world waits for Sir Robert Peel.

The Earl of Haddington, first lord of the Admiralty, has appointed Captain Hamilton, M. P., to be his private secretary. Lord Ellenborough, as president of the India Board, has appointed his brother, the Honourable Henry Law, to be his private secretary. Lord Ripon, president of the Board of Trade, has appointed Alexander Gordon, Esq., nephew, we believe, of Lord Aberdeen, to be his private secretary. The Earl of Aberdeen has appointed Mr. Dawkins, of the Foreign-office, to be his private secretary. Sir George Clerk, secretary to the Treasury, has appointed Mr. Courtenay, nephew of the Earl of Devon, and son of the late Right Honourable Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, to be his private secretary.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, September 8.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter before four o'clock.

The Deputy Usher of the black rod, Mr. Pulman, at a few minutes before four, summoned the attendance of the House at the lord's bar, to hear the royal assent given to the Earl of Scarborough's indemnity bill. On his return to the House,

The Speaker acquainted the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Daniel O'Connell, a member of this House, dated Merrion-square, Dublin, September 4, which he would read to the House. Mr. O'Connell stated in his letter, that having been elected to serve in parliament for the county of Meath, and also for the county of Cork, it was his intention to elect, and he did thereby elect the county of Cork, for which he sits in the present parliament [hear].

MOVING THE NEW WRITS.

Sir Thomas FREMANTLE moved that new writs be issued for the election of burgesses and knights of the shire for the following boroughs, cities, and counties, the seats of which have been rendered vacant by the recent ministerial appointments:—for Tamworth, Dorchester, university of Cambridge, North Lancashire, East Kent, Launceston, South Nottinghamshire, Monmouth, Westmoreland, Cardiff county, East Cornwall, Bury St. Edmund's, Marlborough, Newark, Huntingdon, Exeter, Bute, Wenlock, county Sligo, Selkirk, Aberdeen, Tyrone, Huntingdon, Chippenham, Lisburne, Bradford, Sunderland, Bridport, North Riding of Yorkshire and Lichfield.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. ROEBUCK called the attention of the House to a breach of privilege, in which he was concerned. He was of opinion with Dr. Johnson, that no man could put him down but himself. But this was a case of such importance in his opinion as to demand of him to bring the case under the notice of the House. The point to which he wished to direct their attention was an article in the *Times* newspaper, respecting a motion of which he had given notice on Monday last, relative to the transference from the poor-law commissioners of the power they at present enjoyed to the home office.—He had done so in the discharge of his duty on the representation of a large and independent constituency, and he was described by that paper as only "honourable" because he was a member of this House. The honourable and learned member then animadverted in strong terms on the charge thus brought against him. He claimed of the House, as a right to himself and to the constituency which had sent him there, to make the explanation he was now doing. There was a responsible person connected with that paper named Lawson, who probably at this moment was in prison, for so libelous was the character of the *Times* newspaper that the probability was that any person so responsible was at all times in prison [laughter from the tory benches]. The writer of this paragraph was as wholly irresponsible as if he lived in South Australia; and was there any hon. member who had heard him now who thought this irresponsible person would have the moral courage to meet him (Mr. Roebuck) this night? Was it not too much to pay now for the freedom of the press that persons should be subject to slander of this description? [hear]. He wished to know if members of this House were to be thus attempted to be frightened from the performance of their duty? The parties thus attacking were totally irresponsible, and beyond the reach of either law or opinion; and, in the case of any other less sensitive member similarly attacked, he should recommend that the person so attacked should horsewhip the responsible proprietor of the paper, Mr. Walter.

Sir R. INGLIS spoke to order; the hon. member opposite had occupied the time of the House; he had spoken of his distinguished ancestors, without naming who they were. [Loud cries of "order" during which Sir Robert Inglis sat down].

The SPEAKER said the hon. member for Bath was in order if he intended to end with a motion.

Mr. ROEBUCK said the hon. member for Oxford had attempted a sarcasm [cries of order]. The hon. gentleman declared his intention to conclude with a motion that the printer of the paper be called to the bar of the house, and he did so accordingly.

The paragraph complained of was then read, amid some interruptions from members, particularly Sir Robert Inglis, on the opposition bench.

Mr. ROEBUCK having complained that the clerk did not read the parts to which he wished attention to be drawn, read the article himself, having come up to the table for the purpose.

Sir G. CLERK said there was a preliminary question necessary before the motion now before the House could be made; namely, that the article itself was a breach of the privilege of the House.

The SPEAKER having twice asked who seconded the motion, and no answer being given, the matter of course dropped.

Sir D. NORREYS said he had also to complain of a breach of privilege, which, however, did not apply to himself, but to his constituents; a petition had been presented complaining of proceedings at the late election for Mallow, which he was enabled to characterise as grossly false; he now gave notice that immediately after the recess he should move for the production of all papers connected with that election.

Mr. M. MILNES gave notice that after the recess he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of all such acts as related to the compulsory attendance on divine service.

Mr. GREEN withdrew his resolutions relative to the qualification of members of parliament.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and after a vote had passed formally through a stage the House resumed, and the resolutions were ordered to be reported on the 17th inst.

Sir G. CLERK gave notice that on the 17th instant, he should move the remainder of the miscellaneous estimates in supply. The hon. baronet then moved, that the House on its rising adjourn to Thursday the 16th instant.

Lord PALMERSTON wished to know whether it was intended on meeting on the day named to proceed with such business as was to come before them without any further adjournment.

Sir GEORGE CLERK said he was not now prepared to state what course was intended to be pursued; but he was convinced that when the First Lord of the Treasury took his seat again in the house, which he hoped he would be enabled to do on Thursday next, he would state the course which it was deemed advisable to pursue.

Sir G. CLERK moved the first reading of the Administration of Justice Bill.

Lord PALMERSTON felt much pleasure in seconding the bill, which he thought conferred great honour on the noble and learned lord (Cottenham) with whom it had originated [hear, hear]. The noble lord availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him of paying a high compliment to that noble and learned lord.

Mr. WAKLEY thought it would be a reform worth having if they would cease to have political judges in the country. Some provision might be made even in the present bill to avoid so great a national evil as the change of good judges on a change in the political administration of affairs [hear, hear].

Mr. C. BULLER concurred in the sense of the great evil to which the hon. member for Finsbury had alluded, and he thought the reform he had adverted to would be a great one indeed. If no member on the opposite side took the matter up, he could assure them there were plenty of members on this (the opposition) side who would bring forward a bill to separate the judicial and political functions of the Lord Chancellor [hear, hear, from Mr. Wakley, and a laugh].

The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 17th.

The House adjourned at half-past five, till the 16th inst.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Sep. 8.

The House of Lords met to hear the Royal assent given by commission to the Bill of Indemnity for the Earl of Scarborough; and, the usual forms having been gone through, their lordships adjourned until the 20th inst.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

TAMWORTH.—The election for this borough took place on Monday, and ended, as might have been anticipated, in the triumphant return of the right hon. premier. After the usual preliminaries had been gone through, Mr. Tylecote nominated, and Mr. W. Robinson seconded, Sir R. Peel. Mr. Joseph Vaughson and Mr. Thomas Forster then nominated and seconded Mr. Acland. Mr. W. Y. Peel replied for Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Acland addressed the electors at considerable length. The mayor then took the show of hands, which was in favour of Sir R. Peel. Mr. Acland demanded a poll, and said he did not consent to the mayor's decision; and he was legally advised that, he not consenting and protesting, the mayor was bound to take a poll. The mayor declared that Sir R. Peel was duly elected a burgess to serve in parliament for the borough of Tamworth—an announcement which was received with reiterated cheering.

DORCHESTER.—The election for this borough, rendered necessary by Sir James Graham's elevation to the post of a cabinet minister, took place on Monday. The hustings were erected in the town hall. At eleven o'clock Sir James Graham arrived, and, after the usual formalities had been gone through, offered himself (according to ancient custom without proposer or seconder) to the electors. No other candidate having appeared, the mayor declared Sir James Graham duly elected, and the day's proceedings terminated with the usual formality of a chairing.

EXETER.—Monday was the day appointed for the election of a member, in consequence of Sir W. Follett having taken office. The election was fixed to be holden in the Guildhall. The high sheriff (H. Cooper, Esq.), entered the hall just before ten, accompanied by the under-sheriff. The business having been opened, Sir William Follett was greeted with warm and hearty cheering by his friends; and the preliminaries having been all completed, John Carew, Esq., the mayor, rose to propose Sir W. Follett, which he did in a temperate and able speech. J. B. Sanders, Esq., seconded the nomination, and both proposer and seconder were received with cheers. There being no other candidate, Sir W. Follett was declared duly elected.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A fatal collision took place on Tuesday week on the North Union Railway, at Euxton station, six miles from Preston. The railway at this point passes over the turnpike road leading from Bolton, Chorley, and other parts, to Southport. There is a gate on both sides, and a man named Nixon resides at the station house, whose duty it is to see that the gates are regularly closed against anything passing along the turnpike road every time a train is observed coming along the line. It appears that on that day Nixon was at dinner, and had omitted to close the gates, when the Manchester coach crossed the line at the very moment a train of empty coal waggons was passing. The engine came in contact with the wheel horses, and dragging them on the line, it then caught the coach and splintered it nearly to atoms, there not being two whole parts left together. The fore horse broke away, but the two wheelers were killed on the spot. The passengers were found for the most part in a state of insensibility, lying amongst the broken portions of the coach. The Rev. Robert Ivy, an independent minister residing at Dukenfield, was picked up dead at a distance of 40 yards from the station. The railway was strewed with the broken particles of the coach for a distance of full 170 yards, and all the passengers (seven in number) with the coachman were more or less seriously injured.——On the same day another collision took place at the Farringdon station on the same railway. It appears that the train leaving Manchester and Liverpool for Preston, at five o'clock in the evening, was rather later than usual. The train stopped at Farringdon station to put down passengers and to attach the red signal lamp to the hind carriage. While this was being done, the London mail train came up, and running into the train on the rails, smashed a horse box loaded with sporting dogs to atoms. Mr. Threlfall, maltster, of Preston, had a thigh broken, and all the other passengers were more or less injured.——On Wednesday last, an accident happened on the Great Western Railway, between Chippenham and Wootten Bassett. The embankment had given way, and the engine went off the rail, dragging the carriages after it, and smashing two of them to pieces. A gentleman from Devonshire had his ancle broken in a shocking manner, and was otherwise seriously injured. Another gentleman had his ancle sprained severely, and was cut by the glass. A third gentleman had met with several bruises about the body, and a fourth was severely cut with the glass windows in the face, as were also other passengers more or less. The guards were also cut and scratched about the face and hands, but the engineers escaped without any injury.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PICCADILLY.—On Sunday evening, shortly before nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Messrs. Levi and Salmon, the well-known fruiterers, opposite the Green Park, in Piccadilly. The rapid progress of the flames, from the inflammable nature of the building, prevented from the first all hope of saving any portion of it from destruction; and, considerable delay having arisen in the arrival of the fire engines, the greatest fears were for some time entertained that the flames would reach to the duke of Grafton's house next door. By half-past ten the house of Messrs. Levi and Salmon was completely gutted, but all fears for the surrounding property were fortunately at an end. The upper part of the duke of Grafton's house is very much injured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—TWENTY-FIVE HOUSES DESTROYED.—On Thursday last, a dreadful fire happened at Fordington, a few miles from Dorchester, when twenty-five houses, and property to the amount of some thousands, were destroyed. The fire originated on the premises of a baker, situated in the centre of the village, and extended with frightful rapidity to a row of dwellings two stories high, tenanted by respectable families. The engines belonging to the village were brought into play, but their services were of little utility, owing to the scarcity of water; and the result was the destruction of the whole of the above-mentioned premises. The conflagration raged with great violence for many hours, and it was impossible to check its progress until three houses were pulled down, which cut off the communication. Forty-five families are said to have been burnt out, but no lives were lost.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—On Thursday afternoon, a son of Mr. Lonsdale, Cromer street, Brunswick square, a fine boy about three years old, contrived to climb upon the chair and open the sash of the parlour window, and, before it could be prevented, he overbalanced himself and fell into the area beneath, inflicting such severe injuries that he died shortly after.

ACCIDENT IN THAMES STREET.—On Thursday morning a middle aged gentleman, of the name of Sandhurst, residing in the Commercial road, St. George's, East, was passing along the foot pavement, at the time when a heavy bale of goods was being lowered by a crane from a warehouse, when at the moment the hooks by which it was suspended gave way, and the end of the bale struck him, knocking him down, and inflicting a serious and alarming injury of the spine.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAIL.—On Monday week, the South Mail did not arrive at Aberdeen till about three hours past her usual time. The delay arose from a serious accident which had befallen the driver, who a short time after the coach had left Dundee, about half-past eleven, was by some cause or other jerked out of his seat. The guard, missing his companion, dropped down, and attempted to stop the horses, but was unable to do so, and the coach was carried on to the end of the stage, without guard or coachman, and without the least accident. The guard, though injured, made his way to the end of the stage, where he found the coach. Every search was made at the time for the driver, but, owing to the darkness of the night, he could not be found. In the morning, however, about five o'clock, he was discovered by a countryman, lying in the field a short distance off the road, where he had crawled in order to reach a house, which he thought he saw in the neighbourhood; he is very severely injured, and lies in a very precarious state.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE DRYADE.—This vessel, which has long since been given over for lost, and the relations of those on board gone into mourning, has at last been heard of. She was commanded by Captain Heard, bound from the Mauritius to London, sprung a leak at sea, when the passengers and crew took to the boats, and arrived safe at Madagascar, and afterwards returned to the Mauritius, where they arrived the 3d of June.

Loss of Three Ships.—By the Orwell, from China, we learn that that vessel, when in company with six others in the Palawang Passage, encountered a typhoon (violent storm), which caused the entire wreck of the following vessels, and the forfeiture of the lives of the crews of two out of three of them:—The French barque Magicienne went ashore, and became a total wreck, but the whole of the crew were saved. The Chabor, from Liverpool, laden with merchandise, and the Elizabeth, a Dutch vessel, were both lost, and every individual on board perished.—*Sydney Monitor*, April 5.

Burning of an Emigrant Ship in the West India Docks.—On Wednesday last, the Kelso, a large vessel of about 900 tons burden, which was being fitted up for the conveyance of emigrants to New Zealand, and was to have sailed in about a fortnight, was nearly destroyed by fire, which was discovered about nine o'clock, and was not extinguished until the vessel had been scuttled.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday afternoon a fatal accident occurred on Tower hill to a fine boy named Charles Haston, eleven years of age. He had gone out on the top of one of the lofty warehouses in that street, and whilst proceeding along the roof, his foot slipped, and he rolled off on to the pavement below, from a height of sixty feet. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, and died in a few minutes after his admission.

Effects of Intemperance.—At a very early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. Ritherton, cashier at a saving's-bank, was found by the police lying in New inn Yard, Shoreditch, apparently insensibly drunk, and was taken to the station-house of the G. division in Featherstone-street. He had walked thither between two of the police, but when there blood was observed issuing from his boot, and the boot being taken off, the shin bone was found shockingly fractured, and protruding through the flesh. Sergeant Ellis upon this discovery caused him to be immediately conveyed on the stretcher to St. Bartholomew's-hospital. Some carriage, it appeared, had passed over and broken his leg as he lay in the street.

Deadly Effects of Passion.—A very shocking occurrence took place in Lisburn on Tuesday week. A man named William Boomer, a blacksmith, and his son, a fine young lad about seventeen years of age, had some angry words in the forge, where both worked, when in a moment of irritation the former seized a small bar of nail-rod iron and struck the boy so severely on the lower part of the chest that the instrument passed obliquely in the direction of the lungs, and caused death in a few minutes.

A Narrow Escape.—The Archbishop of Paris, says the *Temps*, in travelling on the 20th ultimo from St. Fleur into the Aveyron, narrowly escaped an awful fate. At a short distance from Lacahn his carriage was struck by lightning, which carried away the cap the bishop wore, and slightly wounded on the head one of his chaplains who sat by him. It is also said that one of the horses was knocked down and stunned.

Suicide and Loss of Life.—On Saturday morning, between one and two o'clock, an awful catastrophe occurred on the river Thames, in the vicinity of Southwark bridge. The Orion steam vessel, which plies between Ipswich and London, having been moored in the middle of the river, one of the sailors named John Clementson, prevailed on a party of sailors, belonging to the Pearl Gravesend steamer, to row him to his vessel, beside which their own steamer, the Pearl, was moored. The boat had not proceeded above ten or twelve yards from bankside, when Joseph Thornton, one of the three men belonging to the Gravesend steamer, leaped overboard with a view of drowning himself. The other three rushed at once to the part of the boat whence he had thrown himself into the water, and the suddenness of the movement causing the boat to lurch, they were all precipitated into the water and the whole four perished.

Important Experiments in Farming and Grazing.—At a large meeting of the Torrington Farmers' Club, Mr. Powlesland, of Friers' Heale, Barton, Meeth, offered the following observations relative to harvest work:—"I was some few years ago in Wilts and Hampshire; it was in a late, wet, bad harvest. I saw them cutting their corn in a wet state and taking it up after the scythes, and standing it up loose in shock, or what we call here goating it; and, to my surprise, the first dry day the corn managed in this way was dry. They then saved it in this loose condition, and put it into the rick in the same manner as we put hay; so that whilst we on our plan should have been gathering, binding, and dozening the corn, my friend had saved nearly sixty acres. He gave me his opinion that by putting the corn in the rick in this manner the ears of the corn do not come to lie together, as they do under our management; consequently the straw absorbs the sweat of the corn, instead of its heating. Two years ago I adopted this plan of saving my barley, and found it to answer, as my Hampshire friend assured me it would. Mr. Arnold, a very good and respectable maltster of Exbourne, at that time applied to me to purchase some barley, and he told me he had great difficulty in getting any barley that would make good malt, it being in general so badly saved; he took samples from many of my ricks, saved in the way I have described, and tried it; he was pleased with the result, purchased the barley, and found it to answer a good purpose. Gentlemen, I next recommend a change in your sheep stock. My plan is to change nearly all my old sheep every year; by so doing I keep up the size and quality. I sell out most of my sheep in October, and replace them the same month, as I do not think our country is adapted to keep a standing flock any length of time without the risk of a sacrifice. Now, as to ploughing. My plan is to put eight younger bullocks to make the plough, the man to take four in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, and never to let an ox work more than half a day at a time. In this way the farmer may be able to keep up his plough by his younger bullocks coming in progressively from his own farm stock, and keeping his plough going and in good condition, as the renting farmer does not always want to keep his oxen for work."

Weeds in Pastures.—Some farmers seem to suppose that if they keep the weeds subdued in the growing crops they have performed wonders, while all kinds of nuisances, in the shape of weeds, disfigure and over-run their pastures. But thistles, milkweed, everlasting, John's-wort, sweet elder, &c., flourish undisturbed, and fill the earth with seeds or roots, in readiness to spread and grow whenever the earth is moved for their reception. No plant not wanted on a farm, or not required in a course of cultivation, should ever be allowed to perfect its weeds on any part of it; if they are, the farmer will find, to his sorrow, that he has suffered an enemy to steal a march upon him, one which it may require much time and labour to subdue. Allow, then, nothing to go to seed upon your farm you do not mean to cultivate; dig them up root and branch, or, if this is not practicable, take your scythe and cut them at once. Don't wait for the moon or for signs; but what it is necessary to do, do it without delay.—*The Cultivator.*

Projected Light on the Goodwin Sands.—The Lords of the Admiralty and the Board of Trinity house have finally arranged with Mr. Bush, the engineer, that the cast iron casson, which he has now nearly completed at Deal, will to-day be floated to its berth on the north-east end of Goodwin sands. The casson is to be sunk and firmly fixed to the chalk rock, which Mr. Bush calculates on finding about thirty feet below the surface of the sand. It will then form a base, upon which a lofty column of stone will be raised, surmounted with a light; and, from its position and general usefulness to all maritime countries, will be called "The Light of all Nations," which will be inscribed on the column. This new Goodwin light is not only designed as a beacon to warn the mariner off these sands, which have been so fatal to thousands, but also it is intended as a guide from the North sea through a wash-way hitherto, from its danger, impracticable. This channel is about half a mile wide, and leads to a capacious bay within the Goodwin, having from thirty to forty feet water; and, being sheltered from every quarter, ships will there ride in safety in all weathers.

Slavery.—We have received information of the most painful—we might say appalling—character, respecting the participation of British merchants of the highest respectability in the atrocious traffic in the persons of men which desolates the coast of Africa. At the present moment we are not at liberty to make public what we know; but the details cannot long be concealed.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

Mr. Clay.—Mr. Clay stands upwards of six feet; has a semi-Indian, half human, half savage countenance, in which, however, the intellectual strongly preponderates over the animal. His manners, at first sight, appear to be extremely vulgar; and yet he is graceful, and even dignified in his intercourse with strangers. He chews tobacco, drinks whiskey punch, gambles, puts his legs on the table or the chimney, and spits, as an American would say, "like a regular Kentucky hog-driver;" and yet he is all gentleness, politeness, and cordiality in the society of ladies. Add to this, that his organs of speech are the most melodious; and that, with great imagination and humour, he combines manly eloquence and the power of sarcasm in an extraordinary degree; and it will easily be conceived why he should have been able to captivate high and low—*l'homme du salon* and the squatter in the Western wilderness.—*Aristocracy in America.*

Literary Property.—The manuscript of "Robinson Crusoe" ran through the whole trade, and no one would print it. The bookseller who at last bought it cleared 1,000 guineas by it. "Burn's Justice" was disposed of by its author for a mere trifle, as well as "Buchan's Domestic Medicine;" both of which produced immense incomes. "The Vicar of Wakefield," the most delightful novel in our language, was sold for a few pounds. Dr. Johnson fixed the price of his "Lives of the Poets" at 200 guineas, by which the bookseller in the course of a few years cleared upwards of 25,000*l.* Tonson and all his family rode in their carriages with the profits of the 5*l.* epic poem of Milton. The copyright of "Vyse's Spelling-book" sold for 2,000 guineas.

Motherly Love.—Last among the characteristics of woman is that sweet motherly love with which nature has gifted her: it is almost independent of cold reason, and wholly removed from all selfish hope of reward. Not because it is lovely does the mother love her child, but because it is a living part of herself—the child of her heart, a fraction of her own nature. Therefore do her entrails yearn over his wailings; her heart beats quicker at his joy; her blood flows more softly through her veins, when the breast at which he drinks knits him to her.—*Herder: Mrs. Austin's Fragments from German Writers.*

Bigotry.—There is no person more conscientious than a thorough bigot, nor one more consistent in his entire career. The cause of this was curiously explained by a clever packer in a cotton warehouse, who, speaking to me of some of the bigotry on the part of a neighbour, said, "I suppose, sir, that when a man has a small mind, he does not require much time to make it up."—*The Bishop.*

Extraordinary Anagram.—Among all the extraordinary anagrams of sentences to which the acts or history of General Harrison has yet given rise, can anything equal the following, which the *Northampton* (Mass.) *Courier* has "sought out and set in order?"—

General William Henry Harrison,
President of the United States,
Died at Washington city
April the fourth,
In the Year of
Our Lord,
One
Thousand Eight Hundred
and Forty
One.

The foregoing is composed from the letters found in the following words, which were the last ever uttered by our late chief magistrate: 'tis no more singular than true:—"Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the government; I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more."—*American paper.*

Curious Notice.—The following curious notice is said to have recently appeared on Ludford church door, Herts, and was previously read in the church:—"This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish; and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to Ephraim Grub, parish clerk."

Remarkable, if not Incredible.—A bellman of a seaport not one hundred miles from Whitby, in announcing a teetotal meeting to be held in the Temperance hall at that place, said that the meeting would be addressed, in the course of the evening's proceedings, by six females "who had never spoke before!"

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

(Times.)

WHILE the journals which, for the last ten years, have been regarded as the "ministerial organs," are now daily venting their rage and spleen in predictions of a rapid dissolution of the new government, calmer and more disinterested observers all agree that, except from their own misconduct, it is impossible to foresee any cause sufficiently strong to break up, for a long series of years, the recently-formed administration. The late evening journal, indeed, whose "wish is father to the thought," doubts the possibility of the endurance of the conservative cabinet for even so short a period as "twenty weeks." But a clearer eye and less impassioned pen, while abhorring "the tories" quite as cordially, thus describes the existing prospect:—

"It is childish to conceal from ourselves the fact that, in the ordinary sense of the term, the new government is a strong one. Its real and effective majority in the Commons has already turned out a more numerous one than previous calculations had rated it at. But we have not even yet seen the ultimate amount of tory gain. Numbers of whigs who hovered on the borders of the two great parties, occupying a position which one knew not well whether to characterise as liberal or conservative, will now, with no reluctance, support the man in power. Attached by no love of principle to reform, and attracted no longer by prospects of promotion to serve under whig colours, they will linger about a month or two in apparent indecision, only to avail themselves of the first favourable opportunity of changing sides. Sir Robert's real majority may be estimated at something above a hundred.

"Equally silly would it be to deny that, in point of talent, the present ministry is far superior to the last. There is vitality in it—strong attachment to the principles professed—earnestness—reality. The present cabinet is not a hollow semblance, but a real, living thing. It has definite objects in view, and it will pursue them. This, even in the absence of higher and more commanding attributes, will give it a vast advantage over the outgone administration. But there is more than this. Business habits, power in debate, industry which can grapple with and master details, and above all the prestige of victory, will infuse into the present government a strength which of late years has not been displayed in the conduct of public affairs."

To the truth of all this the common sense of the country will respond. It does, in fact, audibly so respond at this moment. For who shall venture to say, or to imagine, that the whigs, or "liberals," or whatever else they are pleased to call themselves, are actually extinct in Britain? Who can question the existence of a numerous body of politicians, combined of dissenters, men of republican bias, and others of discontented and restless minds, who all feel themselves defeated in the defeat, and cast down in the fall, of the late administration? But whence arises their utter silence, their mute inaction, their death-like torpor? What stranger, traversing England, at this moment would be able to discover, by any stir in the public mind, that the defunct cabinet had the least popular support? And what cause can be rationally suggested for this passive acquiescence on the part of the "liberal" portion of the community, save that of an universal sense of substantial defeat, a general admission that "the game is up," an unanimous consciousness that after a long and well-fought battle the conservatives have proved themselves "the better men?"

This reality, so to speak—this solid and substantial character of the victory recently achieved, is explicitly admitted by the writer from whom we have already quoted. He goes on to say:—

"The conservatives have nothing to fear from their opponents, and they know it. The party but last week in office is broken up—its moral power is gone. It has no hold upon the people—excites no hopes—enjoys no confidence. The contest, if such it can be called, will for a time lay between a strong party and a weak one, the country being wholly indifferent as to the immediate result. The whigs cannot again wield the energies of a determined people. They have no popular principles to bring to bear against toryism which they did not, when in power, contemptuously trample under foot. On all the prominent questions about which the country cares their mouths are stopped by past inconsistencies. Numerically inferior as an opposition to that which they for years encountered, their moral weakness is really pitiable."

There is, however, one result of all this, which it is important to remark. It assures the new administration of a freedom of action; and in so doing it vastly augments their responsibility.

The exclamation was attributed to Lord Brougham in 1832, when the whigs realised, by the general election of that year, an overwhelming majority—"We shall be too strong!" The meaning of such a thought could only be, "We shall be strong enough to do anything; and we shall consequently be expected to do everything."

In like manner Sir Robert Peel, having now a larger majority in the Commons than the Melbourne ministry have ever held, and having a good understanding with the other House also, will stand before the country, able to choose, to construct, and to carry, his own measures; and therefore he will be held in the fullest sense answerable, both for what he does, and what he refuses to do.

[Our readers will recognise the quotations in this article, as taken from the *Nonconformist*—and will remember that whilst we described Sir R. Peel's administration, as strong against party, we urged that against the people it was all the weaker for its strength. The first view of the subject, suiting as it does the object of the *Times*, is adroitly enough made use of to make out his case. The last, he passes by in silence. It happens, however, that our leading article this week, accounts for the inactivity which prevails amongst the people, on other grounds than those complacently adopted by the *Times*.]

(Examiner.)

FRANCE.

A GREAT deal of the perplexity, blunders, and false position of the French and their political parties in the late war question has been owing to the coalition against Count Molè. M. Guizot and his friends joined that coalition, and were obliged to echo its cry, which cry was, that France and its cabinet were too subservient to Foreign Powers in general, and to Austria in particular. In order to swell and make the most of this one subject of complaint, great exaggeration and warmth were had recourse to; and, consequently, M. Thiers, M. Guizot, and their friends were led to speak almost the same language as M. Barrot or any other hot patriot. Since that period rudeness and rivality towards Foreign Powers have been the mode with French writers and speakers, and even statesmen, until these gentlemen worked themselves up to a state of petulence and pretension almost imcompatible with peace. This may have been very well for the thorough liberals; for M. Thiers it was neither so consistent nor convenient; but for the Louis Philippist conservatives, like M. Guizot's party, it proved fatal. M. Guizot, as the conservative chief, is the champion of peace, of respect for treatise, and of a good understanding with other courts and countries, founded on precedent. But when he joined the coalition he joined a party that wanted to change and renew all this, to give France quite a new position, new pretensions, and a new language. The current of events led to the diplomatic quarrel of 1841; peace was menaced. The conservative chief was naturally called to preserve it, and he has succeeded in so doing with great ability and courage. But still his greatest difficulties in effecting this law proceeded from his own conduct in coalition; not that M. Guizot is inconsistent, or unsays now what he said then; but in the coalition he gave an impulse to the French war party, which very impulse he is now obliged to combat. Another great loss incurred by M. Guizot in the coalition is, that he left the best of his young and talented followers behind him. There are two men, M. de Remusat and M. Duvergier d'Hauranne, especially, whom M. Guizot brought with him into the coalition, where, however pacific and anti-revolutionary before, they learned to cry against foreign and court influence, against want of spirit, &c. &c. These young gentlemen learned to be liberal, and they have not unlearned it; and the end has been, they forsook M. Guizot's party and opinions for those of M. Thiers and M. Barrot. Then they went into office with M. Thiers, embraced the cause of the universal dominion of the Pacha of Egypt, merely because they thought it incumbent on them to show spirit, and were overthrown as soon as their exuberant spirit menaced to produce bootless war; and now, of course, they are furious. M. Duvergier d'Hauranne has just written an article denouncing peace and all the Powers of Europe, a manifesto as warlike and wicked as ever Armand Carrel wrote. Poor Carrel! how he would have smiled to see all the young doctrinaires and furious conservatives rush back in a passion to embrace his opinions!

The plan of M. Duvergier, and that of his party, is to keep up 500,000 soldiers and twenty odd sail of the line, hold none but sullen relations with Europe, and remain in this state till England and Russia, or England and the United States, quarrel, and then rush in at the best opportunity to make the most of the moment. This of course is but an Utopia of opposition, an angry and boyish threat, not worth discussion; for if Europe had any positive reason to suspect France of the scheme, a general defensive and offensive alliance against France would be the inevitable and just result.

Whilst such are the recommendations of opposition, the French Court labours, on the contrary, to get back into the track of Count Molé's policy, which is to secure the good-will and firm support of the courts of Vienna and Berlin, and make a defensive and tacit alliance with them against any encroachments or pretensions of Great Britain on France. The worst feature of this scheme is, that it sacrifices the liberties of Spain and the independence of Italy, as well as the constitution of Greece, to the absolutest jealousies of Austria, whilst Austria in time will not oppose the commercial absorption of Belgium by France.

M. Guizot gives himself reluctantly to this scheme. That statesman, it is said, leans rather to a renewal of their intimate alliance with England, if it could be done consistently with French honour and the public opinion of the country. But Messrs. Dufaure and Passy, though considering themselves more liberal than M. Guizot, lean more to the Austrian than to a renewal of the English alliance. They recommend reducing the army to please Austria, but not reducing the fleet, until an opportunity be afforded for humbling England in the Mediterranean. And there are persons who on this account would gladly see Messrs. Passy and Dufaure replace Messrs. Guizot and Humann.

The accession of the tories, however, throws another element into this mixing and working of French and continental policy. Though far more obnoxious than the whigs to France, the tories have inflicted no recent wound on that country. The real differences that remain between the two countries are not of any magnitude; and if Sir Robert Peel sincerely wishes the continuance of amity with France, he may achieve it in conjunction with M. Guizot, better than with any statesman of that country. Indeed it is whispered confidently in Paris, that the French Government is prepared to reduce 60,000 men, and six sail of the line immediately, if the tory Government make proportionate concessions.

(Spectator.)

POETRY.

ONE distinguishing feature of the late whig administration was its love of literature. It did not wait superciliously till a man's literary talents were proved by works: with generous haste it recognised the undeveloped germs of genius, and occasionally dignified the poet yet to be. This must be kept in mind in attempting to appreciate the propriety with which honours have been lately showered on various heads. All the world, for example, knows that Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer owes his title to his literary eminence; but up till Wednesday evening it might have been necessary to state for the information of the uninitiated, that Sir John Easthope was indebted for his to the premier's detection of his latent poetical genius. *Now* such an explanation would be superfluous: on the evening alluded to the poet stood confessed. Mr. Byng, in the course of the entertainment at Brentford Butts, chanced to defend his support of the late ministerial budget, by saying—"I am certain that if the corn of the world is made a common stock, that it will raise the price of corn all over the world; it will also raise as a matter of course—the price of freight; and, adding 8*s.* duty, *which the manufacturers are willing to afford*, I am certain it will give full compensation to the agricultural interest." These delicate and generous sentiments so touched the heart of "the last of the Baronets," that he burst outi nto the following dithyrambics—

"He must take leave to express to Mr. Byng,
His grateful, fervent acknowledgments,
For the truly benevolent,
Just, and patriotic
Sentiments which he had expressed,
In one of the most honest
And interesting addresses
He had ever heard.
It would reach the suffering manufacturer,
And encourage him patiently to endure
His unjust and severe treatment,
In the hope of better times." *

"Is poetry a true thing?" asks Audrey: "No," replies Touchstone. We fear the motley philosopher was right. The "benevolence" mentioned in Sir John Easthope's lines is the mere child of his teeming fancy: we seek for it in vain in the calculating and somewhat selfish declaration of Mr. Byng. There is about as much correct portraiture of character in Sir John's eulogium on Mr. Byng's speech, as there is of truth in Mr. Byng's saying that "the manufacturers are *willing* to afford" 8*s.* discriminating duty on imported grain.

* The reporter for the *Morning Chronicle* has "curiously marred" Sir John's verses by printing them in continuous lines like prose: but we will be judged by the poet Laureate as to the music of their rhythm.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. E. F. Hughes, late of Hackney College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church of Christ assembling at Kelvedon, Essex, and commenced his pastoral duties last Sunday.

On Tuesday, Sept. 7, the Rev. Andrew G. Fuller was publicly recognized as pastor of the baptist church, Old Ford, Bow. The principles on which Christianity was established and propagated were illustrated in the introductory discourse by the Rev. Dr. Cox. The usual statements of the church and pastor were received by the Rev. Dr. Murch, of Stepney College, who offered prayer for the minister. The charge was delivered by the Rev. B. Godwin, of Oxford, from Matt. xxv. 21. In the evening the Rev. C. Stovel addressed the church from Col. i. 10. The Revs. T. Moore, W. Nash of West Drayton, Caleb Morris, R. Ferguson, and J. Miall aided in the devotional exercises.

On Monday week, the day recommended by the Ministerial Conference at Manchester as a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the distress of the country, and the high prices of provisions, persons of several of the religious communities of this town assembled in the independent chapel, Victoria street. The chapel was crowded. The Rev. J. G. Pike delivered a powerful and feeling address on the occasion, and several ministers conducted the devotional parts of the services. A feeling of deep interest for the poor and destitute pervaded the assembly.—*Derby Reporter.*

Monday week was observed at Melbourne as a day of humiliation and prayer by the united congregations of baptists and independents, as suggested by the late ministerial conference at Manchester. A prayer-meeting was held in the morning at the independent chapel, at which the Rev. W. Kluht presided. A meeting was also held in the evening at the baptist chapel, which was opened by the Rev. Mr. Stanion, in a short but affecting address.

On Monday evening a meeting of the various religious denominations in Bradford was held at Salem Chapel, in humiliation to God for national sins, and praying him to bless the attempt now making to abolish the provision laws. The meeting was very numerously attended.

On Sunday week the new chapel at Hutton End, Cumberland, was opened in the afternoon for religious worship by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, superintendant of the Penrith circuit. The chapel was thronged out to the door; the day being remarkably fine, the Rev. Mr. Davis, the missionary, collected those about the door, and drew them at a little distance from the chapel, and preached to them on the road. In the evening Mr. Davis preached in the chapel to a congregation equally numerous as that in the afternoon, and many remained outside to listen, even after dark.

The ceremony of the consecration of the Leeds new parish church, which has long been looked forward to with so much interest by churchmen, took place on Thursday last. The day was beautifully fine, and was ushered in by a peal of the new bells, thirteen in number, the tone of which is sweet and powerful. Admission to the church was by ticket, and the number issued was quite equal to the capacity of the church, so that the congregation was very much crowded. The new edifice stands, perhaps, altogether alone among parochial churches, a monument to the honourable zeal and liberality of Dr. Hook and his friends, and no less to the power and efficiency of the voluntary principle. The collections amounted to £890.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the Rev. C. Hudson, A.M., of Glasgow University, and second son of the Rev. J. Hudson, of Westbromwich, was publicly ordained to the Christian ministry over the Independent church and congregation at Welchpool, in the county of Montgomery. Their own place of worship being too small to contain the numbers anxious to witness the interesting ceremony, the services were conducted in the town-hall. The Rev. J. Griffiths, of Llanyblodwell, commenced the morning service with reading the scriptures and prayer; a description of a gospel church was given by the Rev. W. Reeve, of Oswestry; the Rev. J. Griffiths proposed the usual questions, and received the confession of faith; the ordination prayer was offered by the young minister's father; the charge was given to the newly ordained pastor by the Rev. Thomas Weaver, of Shrewsbury; the hymns were read by the Rev. Aaron Francis, of Newtown. In the evening, a sermon was preached to the church by the Rev. John Kelly, A.M., of Liverpool, who, after a hymn had been sung, delivered also an address to the newly-elected deacons.

The Rev. W. P. Lyon (late missionary to Benares) having received a cordial and affectionate call from the church assembling in Albany chapel, Regent's Park, has intimated his acceptance of the same, and is expected to commence his stated pastoral labours on Sunday, the 19th inst.

On Friday, Aug. 9th, 236 persons in connexion with the Bethany and Clarkson Ville Stations, Jamaica, were immersed in the Cave river by the Rev. Henry John Dutton, and were received into full communion with their respective churches on the ensuing Sabbath.

BIRTH.

August 19, at 18, Spring Gardens, London, the Right Hon. the Lady SEYMOUR (the Queen of Beauty), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 2, at the superintendent registrar's office at Kingsbridge, Mr. EDWARD HANSON, of Hackney, Middlesex, to ELIZA PENN, eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON, of Barnfield cottage, Kingsbridge, Devon.

May 13, at Macao, by the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, Doctor LOCKHART, of the Chinese Medical Mission, to Miss CATHERINE PARKES.

August 31, at Providence Independent Chapel, Regent street, Oldham, by the Rev. J. Fox, Mr. WILLIAM HEYWOOD, of Side-of-Moor, to Miss MARY BUCKLEY, of Sholver Moor, Oldham.

Sept. 9, at the Independent Chapel, Albion street, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev, John Sutcliffe, JOHN LORD. Esq., solicitor, of that place, to FANNY, younger daughter of WM. CLULEY, Esq., of Altringham.

Sept. 9, at Barbican Chapel, by the Rev. Arthur Tidman, Mr. RICHARD MULLENS, of Myddleton street, Spa fields, to ANN, second and only surviving daughter of Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Claremont square.

DEATHS.

August 36, of consumption, EMILY, wife of the Rev. W. TEMPLE, Plaistow, Essex.

Sep. 5, at Cirencester, in his 84th year, EDWARD SWAINE, a member of the Society of Friends.

Sept. 10, at Walmer Beach, the MARCHIONESS of BUTE, aged 48. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the Earl of Guildford.

Sept. 5, suddenly, the Rev. W. STURGEON, curate of St. George's Church, Leeds. On Saturday evening he sat up till twelve, preparing his discourse for the next day. At one he was heard to moan; a sudden spasm must have seized his heart, and, without awaking, his spirit must have taken its flight.

Sept. 10, at Putney heath, the EARL of MALMESBURY, in the 64th year of his age.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, September 10.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 85:—

The independent chapel, named Capel Horeb, Cae-cyd, Carnarvonshire. William Hughes, superintendent registrar.

The Old meeting, Warminster, Wiltshire. J. Boor, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENT.

SAUNDERS, JOHN, FANNER, JAMES, and SAUNDERS, THOMAS HOSIER, Basinghall street, London, and Bradford, Wiltshire, woollen manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

BROWN, THOMAS and BENJAMIN, Wakefield, Yorkshire, linen drapers, to surrender Sept. 24, Oct. 22: solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester, and Messrs. R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's inn fields, London,

BUCKLEY, JOHN, JOSEPH, and HENRY, Manchester and Todmorden, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, Sept. 24, Oct. 22: solicitors, Messrs, Sale and Worthington, Manchester, and Messrs. R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's inn, London.

FRETWELL, WILLIAM, Leeds, colonial merchant, Sept. 28, Oct. 22: solicitors, Messrs. Wiglesworth and Co., 5, Gray's inn square, London, and Messrs. J. and H. Richardson, Leeds.

HODGSON, ROBERT, now or late of Leeds, merchant, Sept. 28, Oct. 22: solicitors, Messrs. Jaques and Co., 8, Ely place, London, and Mr. M. Kidd, Holmfirth.

LITTLEFORD, JOSEPH, High street, St. Marylebone, coach maker, Sept. 23, Oct. 22: solicitor, Mr. Goring, 29, South Molton street.

MOLYNEUX, THOMAS BLAYDS, and WITHERBY, PERCIVAL, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 28, Oct. 22: solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes and Co., Liverpool, and Messrs. Sharpe and Co., 41, Bedford row, London.

PILLING, WILLIAM, Droylden, Lancashire, manufacturer of cotton goods, Sept. 24, Oct. 22: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr. J. H. Law, Manchester.

SPENCE, MICHAEL, Holbeck, Yorkshire, cloth dresser, Sept. 28, Oct. 22: solicitors, Mr. Wilson, 6, Southampton street, Bloomsbury square, London, and Messrs. Payne and Co., Leeds.

TOMS, SAMUEL ROGERS, late of Maiden lane but now of Bow church-yard, Cheapside, London, commission agent, Oct. 6 and 22: solicitors, Mr. G. Hatfield, and Messrs. Cooper and Wray, Manchester, and Messrs. Johnson and Co., 7, King's bench walk, Temple, London.

WALKER, WILLIAM and JOHN, St. John square, Clerkenwell, London, and Manchester, manufacturers of apparatus for heating buildings, Sept. 25, Oct. 22: solicitor, Mr. Armstrong, 33, Old Jewry.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BOYACK, WILLIAM, Dundee, flax spinner, Sept. 15, Oct. 12.

MIDDLETON, LEWIS STIRLING, and FINLAY, JOHN ROBERT, Glasgow, merchants, Sept. 15, Oct. 6.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 2, Harding, Farnham, Surrey, builder—Oct. 5, Hetherington, King's arms yard, London, wholesale tea merchant—Oct. 5, Johnson, Dover street, Piccadilly, and Edinburgh, milliner—Oct. 8, F. and C. G. Wakefield, 70, Old Broad street, London, brokers—Oct. 8, Scott, North Shields, Northumberland, ship owner—Oct. 7, Soper, Mark lane, London, broker—Oct. 6, J. and F. E. Kingsford, Dover, wine merchants—Oct. 8, Levy, Minories, merchant—Oct. 7, H. and J. W. Wilkins, London wall, London, and Pirna, Saxony, wool merchants—Oct. 6, Brydon, Abchurch lane, London, wholesale druggist—Oct. 8, Sears, Paternoster row, London, engraver—Oct. 6, Osland, Noble street, London, commission agent—Oct. 6, Staite, Wood street, Cheapside, lace and fancy warehouseman—Oct. 7, Greaves, Walbrook buildings, London, merchant—Oct. 7, Alves and Co., Lime street square, London, merchants—Oct. 12, Fletcher, formerly of Preston, but late of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, glass seller—Oct. 8, Clegg, Wigan, Lancashire, iron founder—Oct. 16, Cass, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, grocer—Oct. 6, Hancock, late of Bath, brush maker—Oct. 6, J. and A. Brown, Liverpool, merchants—Oct. 8, Hopkins, Stapleton, Gloucestershire, miller.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 1.

Newey, Birmingham, coal dealer—Smith, late of 60, Aldgate High street, but now of 19, New Suffolk street, Middlesex, butcher—Stanley, late of 10, Portland place, Kensington, and 3, Great Winchester street, London, afterwards of 34, Gloucester place, Portman square, and now of Southampton, manufacturer of bituminous pavement—Fox, 101, Minories, tailor—Day, 95, Gracechurch street, oilman.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Acott and Parnham, Nottingham, boot and shoe makers—Brown and Bailey, Nottingham, plasterers—Vickers and Dougill, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, tallow chandlers—Bromley and Co., Salford, Lancashire, iron and brass founders—Elliott and Smith, Gateshead, Durham, medical practitioners—Bowler and Boyle, Stoke-upon-Trent, Roman cement and plaster of Paris manufacturers—Seacome and Harrison, Chester, booksellers—Smith and Drummond, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyers—Sperling and Arden, Halstead, Essex, attorneys—Starling and Co., Langham, Norfolk, farmers (so far as regards W. Pond, sen.)—Sanderson and Co, Tong End Pasture, Lancashire, stone dealers (so far as regards Whatmough)—Reynolds and Page, Regent street, Lambeth, blue manufacturers—E. and F. Evans, Lower road, Islington, carpenters—Thompson and Forbes, Corn exchange, and 41, Crutched friars, City, corn factors—F. and W. Hart, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, grocers—Owen and Brunton, Nattishall, Norfolk, surgeons and apothecaries—Largan and Clarke, Liverpool, slaters—Penny and Watts, Sherbourne, Dorsetshire, ironmongers—J. R. and J. Dunlop, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen and woollen drapers—Garton and Co., Rotherhithe (so far as regards Stewart)—Tate and Brereton, Manchester, linen drapers.

Tuesday, Sept. 14.

BANKRUPTS.

BAILEY, JOHN, Burslem, Staffordshire, innkeeper, Sept. 24, Oct. 26: solicitors, Mr. Smith, 48, Chancery lane, and Mr. Harding, Burslem.

DAVIES, RICHARD, and FAPSON, EBSWORTHY, Pillgwenlly, Newport, Monmouthshire, ship-brokers, Sept. 28, Oct. 26: solicitors, Messrs. Adlington and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr. Cross, Bristol.

DAVIES, JOHN, and DICKERSON, FREDERICK, Plymouth, merchants, Sept. 27, Oct. 26: solicitors, Mr. Sur, Lombard street, London, and Messrs. Lockyer and Bulteel, Plymouth.

LAMONT, JOHN, STEWART, JOHN DAVID, and MATRAVERS, JOHN, Skinner street, Bishopsgate, City, brewers, Sept. 21, Oct. 26: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Old Jewry.

MAIS, CASPAR JOHN, Lime street, London, merchant, Sept. 29, Oct. 26, solicitors, Messrs. Overton and Jeffery, Old Jewry.

POULTON, JOSEPH, Sen., Leominster, builder, Sept. 28, Oct. 26: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Chancery lane, London, and Mr. Hammond, Leominster, Herefordshire.

SAUNDERS, JOHN, FANNER, JAMES, and SAUNDERS, THOMAS HOSIER, Basinghall street, woollen manufacturers, Sept. 29, Oct, 26: solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, Cheapside.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COMMON, THOMAS, Langholm, draper, Sept. 22, Oct. 13.

GRANT, ALEXANDER, Esq., late of Carnousie, Banffshire, Sept. 2, Oct. 12.

M'GREGOR, JOHN, sen., and M'GREGOR, JOHN, jun., Patrick Bank, near Paisley, calico printers, Sept. 18, Oct. 9.

NICHOL, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, lithographer, Sept. 18, Oct. 8.

ORROCK, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, wine merchant, Sept. 21, Oct. 12.

RUTHERFORD, ROBERT, Edinburgh, spirit dealer, Sept. 20, Oct. 13.

DIVIDENDS.

October 13, Langmead, Teignmouth, Devonshire, banker—October 12, Bruin, Blaby, Leicestershire, baker—October 6, Smith, Witney, Oxfordshire, butcher—October 9, G. W. & R. Popple, Kingston-upon-Hull, oil and colour merchants—October 8, Nelson, Sowerby, Yorkshire, builder—October 11, Andrew, Manchester, merchant.

CERTIFICATES—October 5.

J. & W. Field, Mincing lane, London, wine and spirit brokers—Woolley, Birmingham, paper hanging manufacturer—Smith and Co., Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and of Liverpool, tailors—Brown, Southampton, timber merchant—Collins, Leominster, Herefordshire, builder.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Hedges, sen.. and J. Hedges, jun., 44, New Bond street, St. George's, Hanover square, boot makers—J. and D. Sims, Framilode, Gloucestershire, barge owners—Burgess and Wheater, Salford, Lancashire, common brewers—Jackson and Lesse, Manchester, warehousemen—Morgan and Pyrke (formerly Elizabeth Pope), 6, High street; Notting hill, Middlesex, stationers—Pratt and Leigh, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers, and Leigh, Manchester, silk mercer—C. and J. Beadle, Worcester, confectioners—Smith and Co., King street, Cheapside, London, Manchester warehousemen (so far as regards G. N. Shore),—R. and J. Orchard, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, cabinet makers—Newton and Co., New Earth Mill, Lancashire, roller makers—R. and J. Pryce, Llanidloea, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturers—Powell and Halnes, 1, Milford lane, Strand, booksellers—Chorley and Hadfield, Manchester, woollen drapers—Wake and Co., Kingston-upon-Hull, glue manufacturers—Thompson and Hayton, Kendal, Westmoreland, whitesmiths.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The fluctuation to which the public securities have been subjected during the past week has scarcely exceeded one quarter per cent. In the middle of last week there were some slight symptoms of weakness exhibited, caused by rather a severe pressure for money; but as capital has since become more easy, the rate of interest has fallen about 3½ to 4 per cent, and, in consequence, the English stock market has lost something of its previous depression.

	Wed.	*Thurs.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*
3 per cent. Consols	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅞	89¼	89⅜
Ditto for Account	89⅞	89⅛	90⅛	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 per cents. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per cents. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per cent.	98½	98½	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	99
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	12⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	170
India Stock	246	—	—	247	—	246½
Exchequer Bills	11 pm.	11 pm.	12 pm.	13 pm.	13 pm.	13 pm.
India Bonds, 3 per cent.	2 pm.	par	—	—	3 pm.	2 pm.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	110	Mexican	25¾
Belgian	102½	Peruvian	—
Brazilian	68	Portuguese 5 per cents	—
Buenos Ayres	—	Ditto 3 per cents	18¼
Columbian	21½	Russian	112⅝
Danish	79¾	Spanish Active	21⅞
Dutch 2½ per cents	51¾	Ditto Passive	5
Ditto 5 per cents	103⅛	Ditto Deferred	10⅛

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton	46½
Birmingham and Derby	—	London and Croydon Trunk	13⅜
Birmingham and Gloucester	59	London and Greenwich	8
Blackwall	11⅛	Ditto New	18
Bristol and Exeter	30	Manchester and Birmingham	23
Cheltenham and Gt. Western	18½	Manchester and Leeds	58
Eastern Counties	8¼	Midland Counties	76
Edinburgh and Glasgow	—	Ditto Quarter Shares	19
Great North of England	—	North Midland	65
Great Western	78½	Ditto New	32
Ditto New	54⅛	South Eastern and Dover	17
Ditto Fifths	8	South Western	51
Loudon and Birmingham	159	Ditto New	26
Ditto Quarter Shares	24		

MARKETS.

GRAIN, Mark Lane, Sept. 13.

The supplies of English wheat last week were moderate, and we had but a small show of fresh samples to this morning's market. The trade for English wheat is firm, and it was mostly cleared off at fully the rates of this day week. The foreign wheat, of which our arrivals are again very large, is now offering, duty paid, as the lowest rate of duty is expected this week. The bad condition of much of the English wheat causing our millers and some purchasers from the country to come forward as buyers, we have had a free sale for wheat to-day at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Dantzig wheat sells at 66s. to 72s.; Rostock 66s. to 68s.; Hambro', 60s. to 64s. free.

We have a demand for flour at late prices.

There has been very little new barley at market yet, and there is no alteration in the value of old.

Beans and peas also are without change in value.

The arrivals of oats continue large, and the trade this morning is dull at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per qr.

	s.	s.		s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red New	56	to 65	Malt, Ordinary..	48	to 53	Beans, Old	38	to 40
Fine	63	.. 73	Pale	53	.. 56	Harrow	40	.. 42
White	57	.. 68	Peas, Hog	33	.. 38	Oats, Feed	24	.. 27
Fine	64	.. 76	Maple	35	.. 40	Fine	25	.. 29
Rye	34	.. 40	Boilers	32	.. 38	Poland	24	.. 28
Barley	29	.. 32	Beans, Ticks	28	.. 34	Potato	25	.. 29
Malting	33	to 36						

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 9.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.			DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.		
Wheat	74s.	1d.	Wheat	72s.	8d.	Wheat	2s.	8d.
Barley	39	1	Barley	36	8	Barley	9	4
Oats	24	3	Oats	23	11	Oats	12	3
Rye	40	1	Rye	37	8	Rye	14	0
Beans	44	0	Beans	42	8	Beans	6	6
Peas	45	4	Peas	45	4	Peas	2	0

SEEDS.

There were a good many samples of new winter tares shown to-day; and the demand having somewhat fallen off, prices receded 6d. per bushel. Mustard seed, of which there was a fair supply, sold slowly at former rates. In the value of carrawayseed no change occurred. There was rather less canaryseed offering, but prices remained about the same as on Monday last.

Linseed, English, sowing	54s. to 59s.	per qr.	
Baltic, ditto	— .. —		
Di:to, crushing	48 .. 54		
Mediter. and Odessa	50 .. 54		
Hempseed, small	40 .. 45		
Large	48 .. 50		
Clover, English, red	— .. —	per cwt.	
Ditto, white	— .. —		
Flemish, red	— .. —		
Ditto, white	— .. —		
New Hamburgh, red	— .. —		
Ditto, white	— .. —		
Old Hamburgh, red	— .. —		
Ditto, white	— .. —		
French, red	— .. —		
Ditto, white	— .. —		
Coriander	10s. to 16s.	pr cwt.	
Old	16 .. 18		
Canary, new	90 .. 95		
Old	100 .. —		
Extra	— .. —		
Carraway, old	50 .. 52		
New	48 .. 52		
Mustard, brown, new	10 .. 14	pr bush.	
White	9 .. 13		
Trefoil	16 .. 28		
Rye grass, English	30 .. 42		
Scotch	18 .. 40		
Tares, winter	— .. —		
Spring	10 .. —		
Large, foreign	— .. —		
Rapeseed, English, new	36*l*. .. 40*l*.	pr. last	

PROVISIONS, London, Sept. 13.

The butter market continues dull; some business was done last week at about 2s. reduction on previous rates. Limerick brought 84s. on board, and Cork 88s. Best brands of Waterford, 90s. Fine Dutch is scarce, and 1s. higher. Fresh parcels of bacon go off at 62s., but the market is heavy. Lard is scarce at 78s. to 80s. Small hams sell freely at 66s. to 72s.

HOPS, Borough, Sept. 13.

The advices from the plantations have been much more favourable since our last, and this has rather flattened the market. This week the picking is expected to become general, if the present fine weather continues; for in many parts it has already commenced. The duty is now estimated higher than it was, owing to the luxuriant appearance of some of the bines in the Kent districts. It is called £180,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday, Sept. 13.

The supply of beasts to-day being great and of very superior quality, and the attendance of dealers limited, the beef trade was excessively dull, at an abatement of 4d. per 8lbs., and a large portion of the arrivals left the market unsold. The number of sheep was limited and the inquiry sluggish, but no depression was submitted to in the quotations—the primest old Downs being held at 5s. per 8lbs. Calves were 4d. per 8lbs. cheaper. In pigs scarcely anything doing, and the rates were 2d. lower.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.
Mutton	3 6 .. 5 0	Pork	4 0 .. 4 10

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	878	8,720	326	458
Monday	3,475	22,100	110	570

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Sept. 13.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Inferior Mutton	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling ditto	3 2 .. 3 4	Middling ditto	3 10 .. 4 0
Prime large ditto	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto	4 2 .. 4 6
Prime small ditto	3 6 .. 3 8	Veal	4 4 .. 5 2
Large Pork	3 10 .. 4 8	Small Pork	4 10 .. 5 0

Lamb, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.

WOOL, Sept. 13.

LEEDS, Sept. 10.—During the past week there has been an increased demand for most descriptions of foreign wool, and prices are very steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Scotch.—There continues to be a steady demand for laid Highland wool as it comes to hand; there has been a disposition on the part of some of the holders to obtain an advance, which has, however, not been got. White Highland is still scarce.

HAY, Smithfield, Sept. 13.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	85s. to 90s.	New Clover Hay	90s. to 115s.
New ditto	75 .. 96	Old ditto	100 .. 126
Useful ditto	92 .. 95	Oat Straw	45 .. 48
Fine Upland and Rye Grass	96 .. 102	Wheat Straw	48 .. 50

GROCERIES, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

TEA.—For free trade descriptions a good demand existed, and stiffer rates were paid; sales of fair and good common Congou for cash were made at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d., and low ord at 1s. 9½d. per lb.; under the latter rate nothing of sound quality is to be purchased. In Twankay some sales were made at 1s. 9½d. for common quality, cash. Company's Congou met with a fair sale at 1s. 9¾d. to 1s. 10d., cash. Public sales of Tea will be shortly declared, the quantity, however, is expected not to exceed 13,000 packages.

COFFEE.—The home trade operated with caution, and the market both for East and West India descriptions presented a dull appearance, the small parcels sold were rather under the rates previously established. No public sale; but some large parcels are declared for this week. In Foreign there was little passing by private contract, at auction 1869 bags Havannah were all taken in at full rates, viz., fine ord coloury at 57s. to 60s., fine ord 54s. to 56s., but the principal part was at 58s.; a few lots damaged were however sold at 45s. to 55s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—To-day importers displayed firmness, and a steady demand existed for yellow and strong grey descriptions; brown sorts were in fair request; the private purchase amounted to 300 hhds and tres, and the rates established were fully supported. The market has decidely assumed a more lively appearanc; of good and fine yellow sorts the supply is not adequate to the demand.

TALLOW.—To-day prices were lower, and the demand dull; sales of P.Y.C. were made on the spot at 48s. 3d. to 48s. 6d., and for delivery in the last three months at 48s. to 48s. 3d. per cwt. The letters from St. Petersburgh state the total shipments have been 60,000 casks this season, against 72,000 casks to the same period of 1840.

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The Inventors' Advocate, price Five-pence, postage free, is published weekly, by the Proprietors, at the Patent Office, No. 198, Strand, London.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND STATESMAN.—This Weekly Journal is now the first paper of the day. The Editorial department is confided to a gentleman who, during a period of sixteen years, has given the most ample proofs of his devotion to liberal principles and popular rights; and the Sub-editorial to a gentleman of experience and influence, who proves by his exertions that in City and Commercial News, the *British Queen and Statesman* is unrivalled. Literature forms a main feature of this Journal, as well as Science and Art; and, with regard to Theatrical intelligence, information of everything connected with the Drama, whether at home or abroad, is supplied by a gentleman well known in the theatrical world as one of the first critics of the day. The Musical department is filled by an eminent composer and critic, and it is not to be equalled in the justice, accuracy, and taste displayed in it by any existing journal. With regard to Sporting intelligence, the services of a gentleman have been secured who is universally acknowledged to be unrivalled in experience and practical knowledge of everything connected with the Turf and the Chase. Legal questions are answered by a Barrister-at-law; and all Medical questions by the first Anatomist of this or any other country. With regard to Free Expression of Opinion, the *British Queen and Statesman* regularly devotes a whole page to the publication of Letters addressed to the Editor, whether they be in accordance with, or contrary to, his sentiments. All the Law and Police news of Saturday are given up to the latest hour, as well as the Court and Fashionable intelligence. Express News, not only from Portsmouth, Devonport, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c., but from every part of the Continent of Europe, form a leading feature in the *British Queen and Statesman*, No pains or expense are spared to render the *British Queen and Statesman* the first Weekly Journal in existence; and it is in consequence hoped that it will receive that support from the public to which its unrivalled merits justly entitle it.

All letters, communications, and suggestions must be addressed to the Editor of the BRITISH QUEEN AND STATESMAN, Strand.

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August, 1841. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

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THE SOMERSET COUNTY GAZETTE AND NORTH DEVON JOURNAL, published at Taunton every Saturday Morning, and sent to all parts of the County by post of the same day, offers itself to Advertisers and Families in the Counties of SOMERSET, DORSET, DEVON and CORNWALL, having obtained a very extensive circulation, and a high reputation as an Advertising medium, and organ of Local and General Intelligence.

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